The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,599—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, P.M. 1896.
R.M.L. CLYDE	4130	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4278	T. F. Creery	15th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4235	A. Symons	29th "
R.I.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.M.L. GANGES	4798	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6987	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4130	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	6281	L. H. Monie	18th "
R.M.L. SUTLEJ	4209	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.I.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON, on the day of sailing to receive Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
† INDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,331	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,933	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		7,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
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ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,011 Tons, Captain J. L. LEE, R.N.R., will Sail for ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, GALLE, NEGAPATAM, COCONADA, BIMLIPATAM, and CALCUTTA, on the 1st February, 1896.
Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maitbetge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4223	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4090	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Paul	4,255	13th Feb. 1896,

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE, on or about the 12th February.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

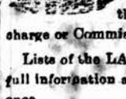
THE S. S. "HOPEDALE" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK with Kerosene Oils and General Cargo.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
The Steamer is discharging CARGO in Stream and unless Boats are sent immediately for, the CARGO the same will be landed by the Captain at CONSIGNEE'S risk and expense.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be submitted to the Captain and Surveyor for COUNTERSIGNATURE before the Goods are removed from the Steamer.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Hopedale.
Bombay, 17th January, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 6th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Mosreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE	6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO	5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550,	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 980.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
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STEAM.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
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There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.
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POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£49489	£15,802,278	£590,289
Payments under Policies.	Total Assets.	Annual Income.
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The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance Wonders—"The Fortnight," May 1895.
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to

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AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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THE PROBLEM OF WATER FILTERS IS SOLVED IN PHILLIPS AND CO.'S
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Which is simple and effective, easily cleaned, portable, and in short, all that can be desired in a Water Filter.
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THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
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OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
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IF YOU STUDY YOUR HEALTH
NEVER USE DOUBTFUL DRUGS.
THERE are two Extracts of Sarsaparilla manufactured by KEMP & Co., Ld., in their Bombay Laboratories which surpass in every essential quality the imported preparations of the Drug, which are often of advanced age and of questionable activity and condition.
KEMP'S EXTRACTS
Are always to be relied on
FOR FRESHNESS AND PURITY,
FOR SWEETNESS AND EQUALITY OF STRENGTH,
AND ARE ALWAYS FLUID AND BRIGHT.
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COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.
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FLUID EXTRACT OF
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WHEN YOUR SPIRITS DROOP,
WHEN THE SALT OF LIFE SEEMS GONE,
WHEN YOUR APPETITE FLAGS,
WHEN YOUR STRENGTH FAILS,
TURN FOR RELIEF TO
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,
Of which a few doses will pull you up and throw New Zest into your Life.
One trial will convince you of its merits.
May be used as a Liqueur after meals.
Pleasant to the Palate. Absolutely Safe.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
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THERE IS BUT ONE
HAIR DOUCHE,
AND THAT IS
KEMP'S.
AS A PRESERVER,
AS A RESTORER,
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AS A STRENGTHENER,
AS A CLEANSING MEDIUM FOR THE HAIR
IT HAS NO RIVAL.
Its use in India is a positive necessity for all who desire to possess a good head of hair. Equally suitable for
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KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

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HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

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JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS.	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3.

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GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
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WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes, Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths, Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
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BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye, Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

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THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS!

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST,

Mrs. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,

THE GREAT LONDON COMEDIAN,

AND

THE NEW LONDON ARTISTS.

THE GREAT AVENUE SUCCESS

"DANDY DICK WHITTINGTON"

(THE CIRCUS BOY).

BY GEO. R. SIMS AND IVAN CARYLL.

Mr. John F. Sheridan in his original part of Lady Fitzwarren.

☞ This part was specially written for Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN by Mr. GEO. R. SIMS,

And the Piece ran for upwards of 300 Nights at the Avenue Theatre, London.

SATURDAY & MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST & 3RD.

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"THE SHOP GIRL."

TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH (LAST NIGHT)—"THE NEW BARMAID."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME OF A SACRED CONCERT

To be given at the

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,

ON SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

Commencing at 5-30 P. M.

Voluntary at 5-15 P.M.

Organ Solo { a Concerto (Op. 6) .....Mendlessohn. b Harvest Thanksgiving March (Op. 89) .....J. Batiste Caskin.

PART I.

1. Priest's War March from "Athalie".....Mendelssohn. Band R. R. Rifles and Organ.
2. Solo (Tenor) .....Cujus Animam .....Rossini. Mr. CHISHOLM.
3. Duet .....Meditation .....Gulli. Oboe.....Mr. HENDERSON, Bass Clarionet Bds Vallance.
4. Solo (Soprano) .....Come unto me .....Coenen. Mrs. SQUIRE.
5. Recitation and Solo from Hear my Prayer ...Mendelssohn. Miss TUDBALL, and Members Bombay Philharmonic Society.

PART II.

1. Quartette (Instrumental) .....Ria Mater .....Rossini. Cornet Solo, L. C. SHIELDS; 2nd Cornet, L. C. WHITLEY; Althorn, Corpl. EDMED; Euphonium, L. C. MORRISSY.
2. Solo (Contralto) ...O Lord Thou hast searched me out .....Bennett. Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Trio .....The Pilgrims' Song of Hope .....Batiste. Oboe, Mr. HENDERSON; Flute, Corpl. CAIGER; Organ, Mr. DOVE.
4. Solo (Baritone) .....Star of Bethlehem .....Adams. Mr. MAYALL.
5. Chorus.....The Heavens are telling ...Handel. Members Bombay Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.

Organist .....Mr. F. S. DOVE.

Conductor .....Mr. A. HENDERSON.

Admission Free.—An offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the price of a Ticket for a first-class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

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AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

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IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. LASEYNE are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK, Shed No. N. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 30th January, 1896.

S. S. "RAS ELBA" has arrived from London and Discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 30th January, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SONABAI, Widow of KANSARA BABUNJI CRISHNAJI, has contracted to SELL to SHA JETHABHOY JAVERSHA, the Managing Trustee, and SHA MANUCKCHAND JADHOWJI, SHA JAIVANT JAITHABHOY, SHA TOKERSEY DEWSEY, SHA MURRUCKCHAND MULJEE, SHA POPUTBHOY MOVJEE, and BAI DIWALIBAI, Widow of SHA JUSVIR BOODHAR, the other Trustees of the Temple of Shri Naminath-ji, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 607, and New No. 783, and under old Survey No. 1738, and New No. 3021, under tenure quit and ground rent and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward, No. 2183, and Street No. 35-39, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar, on or towards the South by the Temple of Shri Santinathjee, and on or towards the North by the Temple of the said Shri Naminathjee.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated at Bombay this 30th day of January, 1896.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,
Parchaser's Attorneys.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KESSERBAI, wife of THAKAR MADHOWJI DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, limited to the property held by her as a Nominee of the said husband THAKAR MADHOWJI DAMODAR.

NARANJI PARSHOTAM and KHIMJI PARSHOTAM Executors of the late THAKAR MADHOWJEE DAMODAR .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 25th day of January, 1896.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

WILLISON'S

WORLD CIRCUS,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, K.C.B.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

Accorded

BERT WILLISON,

The Popular Proprietor.

A CORNUCOPIA OF ATTRACTIONS,

Presenting a Popular and Pleasingly Prepared Programme.

Procelleamatic Pastimes,

Predominating over all previous Productions,

Puzzling and Perplexing the Press, People, Philosophers, Politicians, Publicans, Painters, Poets, Pointsmen, Printers, Postmen, Photographers, Policemen, and Prominent Planters.

By Special Desire,

MLLE. FREDERICA'S

COSMORAMIC AND PRISMATIC SERPENTINE DANCE

ON

HORSEBACK,

FOR THE FIRST TIME

HARRY DIXON'S

CHAMPION JOCKEY ACT

THE NIAGARA OF ALL PERFORMERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

2 FAREWELL SHOWS 2

AT 4 P. M. SPECIAL INVITATION

Tendered to the Orphan Children

In the various Charitable Institutions

Of Bombay to witness the Performance.

At 8 P. M.

POSITIVE FAREWELL.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.

THE OPERA BURLESQUE,

ENTITLED

"ELIZABETH R.,"

Will be repeated by the above Club on

TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,

To meet the Deficit in the Performances given in December.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,

IN AID OF

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.

OVER 50 PERFORMERS.

Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND.
Musical Director ..Mr. HENDRICSON.

Overture: 9-0 P.M. Carriages: 11-30 P.M.

B x Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle.....Rs. 4.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

GAIETY THEATRE

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,

ASSISTED BY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31ST.

Doors Open, 8-30 p.m. Overture, 9 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Violin Solo.....Imitation of the Canary ..Remani. Herr FREDILIS.
2. Song .....Sweet Marie ..... Mr. EDGINTON.
3. Display of Arms (and legs) by a detachment of the A-ram Branch.
4. Song .....A Heart's Whisper..... Mrs. SCOTT.
5. Humourette .....After that ..... Mr. MAYERS.
6. Recitation .....
Mr. SARL.
7. Song (Baritone) ...Three Jolly Sailor Boys ... Mr. MAYALL.
8. Song .....Tyrolese ..... Miss BENISTON.
9. Comic Song .....Dandy Colonred Coon ..... Mr. EDGINTON.
10. Ballad .....Bid me to love ..... Mr. MONTAGUE.
11. Mandoline Solo with guitar accompaniment. Miss FREDILIS.
12. Comic Song ....But he's never been the same man since. Mr. PETERS.
13. Song (Baritone) ..Come Lasses and Lads (a song of the 17th century). Mr. MAYALL.
14. Stump Oration.....Present time ..... Mr. MAYERS.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

The Farcical Comedy entitled

"CHISELLING."

CHARACTERS.

Larkspur (a Sculptor) .....Mr. R. McLAUGHLIN.
Trotter (his man-servant) .....Mr. W. D. T. HACK.
Dr. Stonecrop .....Mr. MONAHAM.
Mrs. Piper (a land lady) .....Mrs. SCOTT.
Kate (Stonecrop's niece).....Miss BENISTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

W. D. T. HACK.....Business Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863,

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.—HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of WALER horses advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES BY THE CELEBRATED ARTIST JOHN LEECH AND WINES.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. James Dodson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 18 large coloured Views by "John Leech," celebrated sketcher, in gilt frames, 89 bottles of wine, consisting of sherry, claret, port, liqueur, &c., and other sundry articles.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

The property of a gentleman.

One gold hunting open-faced keyless watch by "Favre Leuba."

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

A lot of glass and crockery ware, table lamps, folding cots, folding chairs, camp tables, water filters, gindy stands with gindy, carpets, pevvisions, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Kathiawar cow in calf.
1 Ahmedabad cow in calf.
1 chesnut pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, about 14 hands, 8 years old, goes in harness.
1 goat, suitable for child's cart.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, believed to be sound, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 stylish dog-cart in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW FRENCH FOLDING HARMONIUMS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

H. C. 129—1 case, 8 quite new French folding harmoniums. The above are now on view and will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL FULLY GOOD COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the godowns of Thacker Dewjee Vossonjee, by order of Thacker Dewjee, and on account and risk of Thacker Vussonjee Moraljee—

100 tuli-pressed bales Bengal fully good cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan and Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatvala, the Special Commissioners appointed for the purpose, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's order made in suit No. 63 of 1892 and bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1893, wherein Baboo Bibi alias Fatmabibi is plaintiff and Gyasoodin bin Shaikh Edroos, Shaikh Esmail bin Shaikh Edroos, Abdul Guffoor bin Shaikh Edroos, Baboo Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Shaikhoomeya Lalmeya, Carrimabibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Balameya and Mariam Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos, under the age of 18 by her guardian ad litem, Mariambibi, widow of Hoseinmoya, and Jose Braz Fernandes are defendants, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties:—

All those 3 pieces or parcels of land between G. I. P. Matunga Station and B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and also near the Mogulwadi, standing in the name of the said Shaik Edroos Dedoo Meya, which said pieces admeasure 4,600 square yards, and are bounded as follows:—A, containing 2,005 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east field of Phillipe Carvalho and on the west field of Lala Gopa, on the north field of Mathew Vaz, on the south field of Phillipe Carvalho. B, containing 1,788 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east water passage on the west B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on the north passage, and on the south the field of Manuel DeSouza. C, containing 810 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east Tooliel waterpipe and road, on the west field of Sona Cago, on the north field of Pascoal DeSouza, and on the south field of Mathew Oliveira, and which said three pieces of land are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in red colour boundary line and marked A. B. C., which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan or Merwanjee Nanabhai Saklatwalla, Special Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, at their respective offices in Hornby Road and Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichand Harukchand and Choonilal Motichand.Plaintiffs.
versus.
Manekchand Kapoorchand .....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz:—

2 bhikvalis, containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamonds, ruby, and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant gulaband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 28 pearls and 9 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ ruttics.
1 pair pearls (maga) weighing about 23½ ruttics.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 ruttics.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 11½ ruttics.
3 pearls cut in a bundle of 43.
1 gold hook.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square piano by Rich and Lipp.
1 phonograph.
1 folding camera with 4 lenses, by Ross.
1 box vegetable seeds and garden implements.
1 English ice-chest.
50 bags German oats.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. G. SMITH—

20 kegs each 1 cwt. superior red lead.
10 drums each 5 imperial gallons genuine double linseed oil.
10 drums tinned each 5 imperial gallons genuine turpentine.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong-built serviceable landau.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINES AND PRESSES, ENGLISH AND GUJARATI TYPES, TYPE FOUNDRY AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. Luckmidas and Co., the whole of the machines, types &c., of the STANDARD PRINTING PRESS, consisting of double royal cylinder machine and 36 inches c tting machine by Payne and Sons, Hopkins and Cope's first quality royal and foolscap presses, galley press and inking table, F. Ulmer's half sheet demy treadle machines, demy size stereo apparatus complete, treadle saw bench, small card board machine, cylinder galley proof machine, perforating and ruling machines, standing presses, furnace, lead and rule cutters, iron and brass composing sticks, zinc galleys, brass, zinc and wooden page galleys of various sizes, chases of all sizes, English heading types in great varieties, pica, small pica, longprimer, bourgeois, brevier, and minion types Gujrati pica, pica black, great primer, 2, 3, and 4 line pica and long primer types, Hughes and Kimber's type casting machine, moulds, gauges, English, Gujrati and Marathi matrices and punches, borders, type-cases cuts, and other materials, galley and chase ranks, stock cases, compositors' stools, tables, benches, cupboards &c., &c., too numerous to detail.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given, and the property will be on view a week before the sale. Catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, and dining-tables, sideboards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, cottage piano, cloth presses, hatstands, pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, loose diamonds, earrings, noserings, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose pearls, ruby earrings, rings, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager.

"CAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON:

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue, with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE ARMY

USE OUR

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,

IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.

THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE

SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, wasted vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorating the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin, and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating marriage should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TEACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GEMMED RINGS.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1896, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

18th January, 1896.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a SEASON to BOMBAY, OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1896, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the Balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge up to 12 Noon on 15th February, 1896 for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April 1896, up to the 31st March 1897. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract to be used which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two annas for each form.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1896, Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All other particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

J. DAVIDSON, CAPT. R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Mhow Arsenal, 24th January, 1896.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles of purely Indian manufacture in such quantities as may be required during the official year 1896-97.

(1) Cloths, serges, flannels, drill, grey and twill Cotton and Paths for the annual Clothing of the Army.

(2) Service Clothing Materials, including Khaki Cloth for Coats and Pajamas, &c.

(3) Articles of Embroidery, such as Gold Laces Braids and Cords together with embroidered badges and Shoulder Straps, Gold Studs, &c., &c.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate on Printed Forms which are obtainable at this office, and Tenders for Articles detailed in paras 1 and 3 above must be accompanied by two-yard samples of the materials tendered for and in case of pattis one pair.

Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at noon on Monday, the 17th February 1896, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipur.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur: Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for Supply of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy Supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets, &c.,
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil and Cesspool, and Water Carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Filth Carts for the Slaughter-yard.
(f) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(g) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other articles.

2. Blank Tender Forms and Documents shewing the Conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest Money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 Annas and Postage Fee at the Secretary's

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld, Mgo ...	{ 30,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	30⅝

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
ngio-Indian..	1,245	100	100	Nil	242
Ballary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	383
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay Nasseona Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India...	1,000	500	500	60	1,580
Chinai Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	770
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Colambatlov S and W	1,300	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	35×Rs15	665
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	535
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit..	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinguphat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	3,340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	790
Khetan Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	5,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	237
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	50	925
Maharashtra Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,340
Mahalxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	N	305
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct	90
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,585
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	161½
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	(250 / 50	250	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	94⅛
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,795	625	625	Rs 22½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	700
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,005 xd
Simon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,320
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,575
Sonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld ..	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	225
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	240
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	0.0
Vishnu shanker Lukbmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5.0
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	735
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	20.0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				gear.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,80
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
ombay Cotton Parel Canning ore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	160
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press Mnfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs15	1414-1
Khanderao	340	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahava Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	974
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	10¼
Momedi Co	1,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	555
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	11¼
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	58.
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	99
Sure Safety Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart.....	...	1,000	1	12	210
			1	dvd Rs65	1,205

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	{ 1,750 / 75 }	100	100	15	280
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	40
Bedham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	3,500	1,000	300	3300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	325	75	1350
embay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Papor Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	270
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	12	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Mahirance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	16 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	92½
Scoundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	2	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,06
hacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	1,200	25	100	dvdRs1	25

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Dutch Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-6
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-3
Do. do. new	,,	27-5
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-3
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Dragons	,,	17-4
Silver	,,	29-4
Do. 1/4	,,	29-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ordinaries, Bombay Extra Races.
H. M. S. Warren Hastings expected to arrive.
Gaiety Theatre: Bombay City Police Dramatic Club's performance, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by Mr. C. Douglas Green, 8-30 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.
Willison's Circus Esplanade.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers La Seyne and Ras Elba entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Warora and Congo entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Easby Abbey left it on Wednesday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-30 this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Veraval, Mangiore, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway has arranged for the last local train, which leaves Colaba for Bandora at 25 minutes past midnight, to run 15 minutes later on the nights of the Orphean Dramatic Club's performances next week (the 4th and 7th proximo). His Excellency the Governor will be absent from Bombay on the 4th proximo, but her Excellency Lady Sandhurst has reserved seats for the Orphean Club performances on that date.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raghu Luxmon was charged with stealing a ten-rupee currency note, belonging to Shivshankar Caluji, his master. During his master's absence the accused removed the note from a cupboard and disappeared. The matter was reported to the police and he was arrested. The accused was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

Marsch	Corporal Snook ..... Rimmer.
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Selection	Gentleman Joe ..... Slaughter.
Dance, ...	Mediaval ..... Clendon.
Fantasia	Sullivan's Songs ..... Kappey.
Valse	Venus Reigen ..... Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nanji Meghji was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of twenty-five tolas of gold, belonging to Lukhmidas Hunsraj. The metal was entrusted to the accused, who promised to make it into ornaments within eight days. At the end of the week, when complainant went to demand the ornaments, he learnt that accused had absconded from Bombay. A warrant was issued for his arrest and the accused was brought down to Bombay from his native country. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bapu Saccaram, a cart-driver, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of ten bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 180, belonging to Dharsi Parbat. Tatia Hurri and Narayen Maru were also charged with abetment of the offence. On the 4th instant the complainant engaged accused's cart at the Prince's Dock to carry ten bags of sugar to his godown at Mandvie. Second and third accused met him on the road and induced him to take the sugar to a room in Jacob's Circle. The complainant not having received the bags, informed the police, who made inquiries and arrested the accused. The first accused was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment; while the second and the third accused, against whom there stood a record of previous convictions, were sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloan charged Kharat Ali Syid Amir Alli, Mahomedan, aged twenty, having a record of one previous conviction against him, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver watch with a silver chain attached, of the aggregate value of Rs. 15, the property of Mirza Habib Aboo Cassum, residing at Baloo Street. On Wednesday night complainant locked the door of his room and went to sleep. About 4 o'clock, on the following morning, he was aroused on hearing some noise in the room, and on getting up noticed accused. Complainant raised an alarm, and the man while attempting to escape was arrested on the road by a policeman on duty with the stolen property in his possession. The accused, who was of a notorious character, admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF ANOTHER SUPPOSED MURDERER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Sweeny charged Vithoo Dhondoo, aged forty, a native of Pargaum, in the Poona District, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the murder of a Hindu girl, named Radhee, aged eight, by administering her poison in some sweetmeats and with attempting to murder her uncle, Appa Gainnoo, her mother Jankibai, and four others. It will be remembered that about two weeks ago seven persons, all belonging to one family, were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from effects of some irritating poison administered to them in sweetmeats by a man, named Rama Sucaram, a native of Pargaum, in the Poona District. All the patients recovered in the hospital except the girl Radhee, who died on the following morning. The police made inquiries and ascertained that Rama had absconded to his native country. The coroner then issued a summons against Rama to attend at the adjourned Inquests to be resumed on Monday next and give his evidence regarding the death of the deceased girl Radhee. In response to this summons, Rama arrived in Bombay about five days ago and made certain statements to the police, upon which he was arrested and charged before the magistrate. Subsequently Rama made further statements, which led to the arrest of this second man, Vithoo Dhondoo, also a native place, on Monday. He was brought to Bombay on Wednesday night. At the request of the police the case has been remanded, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry.

CHARITY ABUSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rustom Tirandaz, an Irani Parsee, was charged at the instance of Inspector Barnett before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of an English terai hat, a walking stick, a watch and chain, a silk belt, a pair of opera glasses, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 121, the property of Cursetji Shapoorji, a Parsee. The complainant and the accused were acquainted with each other, and as the latter had no employment to support himself, the former out of charity gave him shelter in his house for a few days. On the 23rd instant, accused left the house without giving any notice to the complainant and returned there three days after, when finding his friend away from home and the door locked, accused made his way in through a window, and having helped himself with the above-mentioned property made off with it. The complainant returned home, and finding the place had been visited by some unwelcome person, reported the matter to the police, with the result that accused was arrested on the following day and the whole of the stolen property, with the exception of the watch and chain, were recovered from a man, to whom these articles had been given by accused for safe custody. Accused denied the charge, stating that the complainant had given him these articles as security for some money which accused had advanced to complainant. Complainant wanted the articles back, but accused refused to return them unless the money were paid back, and thereupon this charge of theft had been bolstered up against him. Accused had no witnesses to corroborate his statement. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

IT is thought to be highly probable, says *Truth*, that the appointment of British Minister at Pekin, rendered vacant by the promotion of Sir Nicholas O'Conor as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be offered to Sir Mortimer Durant. It was Lord Dufferin who originally suggested that Sir Mortimer should be employed in a diplomatic appointment, and his services since this advice was adopted have given such general satisfaction that it is not improbable that he may now be transferred from Teheran to Pekin. This would, however, be grossly unjust to Mr. Henry Howard, who is a regular and not an imported member of the Diplomatic Service, and is besides especially fitted, on account of his character, ability, and experience, to be appointed Minister at Pekin.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Chest Complains.—The enumeration of these diseases is scarcely necessary, as, unfortunately, most Englishmen know them to their cost. Coughs, common colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and even consumption in its early stages, are best treated by rubbing Holloway's Ointment up on the chest and upon the back between the shoulders. It penetrates internally, checks the cold shiverings, relieves the overgorged lungs, gradually removes the oppression from the chest, and restores the obstructed respiration, hitherto so distressingly disagreeable and highly dangerous. In treating this class of diseases, Holloway's Pills should always be taken while using his Ointment; they purify the blood, promote perspirations, and allay dangerous irritations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A DEAF AND DUMB THIEF.

IMPRATRIX VS. ACHRA DILDAR.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. Chotalal Nathubhai, second class magistrate of Borsad, in the case of the accused, who was charged with committing theft. On the night of the 12th December last, the accused dishonestly took away nine sheaves of jowari grass from a heap belonging to one Himatkhan Noorkhan, and sold them to one Pitamber Laxmonas. It was true, said the magistrate, that the accused was deaf and dumb, and was enable to understood the proceedings of the case. However, the magistrate was satisfied by his signs that he admitted committing the offence charged against him. He was convicted by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, first class magistrate, Borsad, on the 11th July 1890, for an offence under section 457 of the Penal Code, for which he was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordship, on the 9th instant, when the case first came before them, passed the following order:—If there is no conviction, section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code does not apply, and the record must be returned to the trying magistrate in order that he may pass a judgment of conviction, if, as appears to be the case, he finds the accused guilty. The trying magistrate should then return the record with a statement of his reasons for holding that the accused did not understand the proceedings. Again section 341 applies when the accused cannot be made to understand them. The magistrate should also report what means he used to enable the accused to understand them, and the reason why this means was unsuccessful.

The second class magistrate replied that he had found the accused guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and had passed a judgment of conviction. The accused being quite unable to hear or speak or even to read and write, the magistrate had no other means than mere signs to make him understand the statements made by the witnesses for the prosecution; and upon explaining to him by signs as to whether the statements made by the witnesses were true, accused put his hands to his ears, meaning thereby that he did not understand what the witnesses said. When he was pointed out the bundle of grass produced in court, and asked by signs as to what he had to explain or as to what he did or knew about them, he by signs seemed to admit that he had brought the bundles before him. In short, he was only able to express by signs what he had seen and done, but was unable to understand the proceedings in the case, i. e. he could not understand what each witness deposed. After recording the order of conviction, the magistrate said he made the reference.

Their lordships, considering the circumstances, sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING HER SON.

IMPERATRIX VS. MUCTABAI KOM MARTUND AND ANOTHER.

The accused were charged with kidnapping, under section 363, Penal Code, a minor named Sideshwar, son of the first accused, from the lawful guardianship of the complainant, Parbhunappa, appointed by an order of the District Court of Sholapur-Bijapur under Act 8 of 1890. The first-class magistrate of Sholapur, Mr. Narayen Krishna Thanedar, discharged both the accused under section 253, Penal Code, on the 19th December last, and passed no orders regarding the disposal of the minor, as he was not produced before the court. Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, the District Magistrate of Sholapur, being of opinion that a trying magistrate has powers under section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to pass orders regarding the proper custody of a minor, referred the cases for the orders of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said: The magistrate was not bound to issue a search-warrant and pass order under section 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the absence of reason to believe that the minor was wrongly confined. The jurisdiction is not as wide as that conferred by section 491. No interference appears necessary.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

AN ESTATE IN DIFFICULTIES.

RAMDYAL NUTHMULL VS. ALEXANDER HARVEY AND OTHERS.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Hirbai, the fourth defendant, appeared to argue against a rule of the 9th instant, whereby the defendants were called upon to show cause why they, and each of them, should not be restrained from dealing with the estate of Hajee Sulleman Moladina and Co. The rule "nisi" was granted with an injunction, on which was obtained against two sets of defendants. The injunction was sought for not only against the firm's property and the partnership assets, but also against the private assets of the partners. Plaintiff claimed to be a creditor only of the firm, and he was not therefore a real creditor of the separate estates of the partners. The firm appeared to have sold cotton and given credit for the proceeds, and a balance of Rs. 7,511-12-9 was found due by them. Sulleman died at Bombay on the 15th September last, and all the defendants claimed to be his heirs. The plaintiff said, in applying for the rule "nisi," that the assets of the firm were insufficient to pay the debts, which amounted to about Rs. 45,500; and further that the firm's and Sulleman's private assets were also insufficient to pay the debts. On that statement, Mr. Macpherson said, plaintiff got an injunction restraining the firm from carrying on their business. The continuing partner was unable to carry on his business, merely because a creditor came forward and said the defendant's firm were unable to pay their debts.

The Judge: Is plaintiff now in Bombay?

Mr. Macpherson: No.

The Judge: Ah, that was the ground on which I granted an interim injunction. I am generally loath against granting interim injunctions.

Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said if they made the statements to which he referred, then they made false statements. He, for whom the Rangoon counsel appeared, said that Harvey had very improperly beguiled her into parting with the documents in the case. The learned counsel read affidavits, in which it was stated that Alexander Harvey and Sulleman Moladina were the partners of the firm. Harvey always lived in England and exercised the powers sent to him from Bombay. Harvey gave a general power of attorney to Narayen Dhondoba, and he attached the landed properties. Abdul Rahman and Hirbai had contending claims against the estate, and Hirbai had applied for letters of administration. The learned counsel submitted no ground whatever had been made for appointing a receiver or continuing the injunction against the other defendants.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Madhowjee, for the plaintiff, said there could be no doubt that a receiver should be appointed for the partnership assets. According to Hirbai, the partnership assets amounted to Rs. 2,200; there were no assets of Harvey, and the only available assets were the private assets of Sulleman. The total assets were Rs. 48,000, and the total debts were Rs. 56,000, so that this was a case for a receiver. The rents were several months in arrears, and the tenants would not pay Hirbai, who had not yet obtained letters of administration.

His lordship made the rule absolute. A receiver was to be appointed of the estate of the partnership as well as of the estate of Sulleman. Mr. A. C. Turner, Official Assignee, was appointed receiver, and was to receive 3 per cent. on all monies coming to his hands. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

2380-93—Moorjee Lalla and others vs Lingoo Makajee and another.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

877—Daphtary and F—Bhagwandas Guru Raghoonathdas and others vs Raghoonathdas Guru Gopaldas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

879—Crawford B and Co—His Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Craigie L and O.

880—Little and Co—Kurumsey Madhowjee vs Kursondas Natha and others—Nanu and H.

883—Framjee M and M—Shrimale Luxumon Salegram vs Ramdas Odhowdas and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoosein Jeejeebhai and another—Dikshit and H.—Part heard.

17-94—Craigie L and O—The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

896-94—Bhashankar and K—Shankergir Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jann Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Mota hoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and another—In person.

147-11146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narseo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dawjee and another—Janardhan and A.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—C B and B—J C Cama and J Bomanjee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

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THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday afternoon, for the receipt of the annual report of the retiring Committee, with statement of accounts, and for the election of Committee of Management and Auditors for the ensuing year. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, president of the B. B. R. A. Society, was in the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, honorary secretary, read the report of the retiring Committee, from which we give the following extracts:—

Members Resident.—During the year under review 42 Members were elected; 15 Members resigned, 4 died, 6 retired, and 3, having left Bombay, were put on the Non-Resident List. The total number at the end of the year was 262, including 14 Life Members. Of these 47 were absent from India for the whole year or portions of the year.—Non-Resident.—Two Members were elected during the year and 3 were transferred from the list of Resident Members. 2 withdrew, 1 retired, and the names of 6 were struck off the roll for non-payment of subscription. The number at the close of the year was 56. Of these 2 were absent from India.

Obituary.—The Society announce with regret the loss by death of the following members:—Ferozsha Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, Esq. (Life Member). Sitaram Vishnu Sukathanker, Esq. Framji Dinshaw Petit, Esq. (Life Member), and Lord Colin Campbell.

Original communications:—The following papers were read before the Society during the year:—(1) On the interpretation of certain Passages in the Panca Siddhantika of Varahamihira. By M. P. Kharegat, Esq., I. C. S. (2) Mahmud of Ghazni and the Legend of Somnath. By R. P. Karkaria, Esq. (3) The Teleology of Pahlavi Shikand Gumanik Vijar and Cicero's De Natura Deroum. By R. P. Karakaria, Esq. (4) Firdousi's Version of the discovery of the Indian Game of Chess. By Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Esq. (5) Cashmere and the Ancient Persians. By Jevanji Jam-shedji Modi, Esq. The following was contributed to the Society's Journal:—(6) Mandu. By J. M. Campell, Esq., C. I. E.

Issues of Books.—The issues of Books during the year under review were 30,754 volumes; 19,838 of new works, including periodical, and 10,916 of old books, compared with 26,383 volumes; 16,300 of new books and 10,283 of the old in the preceding year. The volumes of each class of books, new and old issued during the year are stated in the following table:—

Classes	Vol.
Periodical Magazines, &c.	12,243
Novels, Romances, and Tales	8,382
Miscellaneous and Works on several subjects of the same authors	1,659
Biography	1,212
Voyages, Travels, Geography, and Topography	889
History, Historical Memoirs and Chronology	864
Oriental Literature and Religion	730
Politics, Political Economy, and Statistics	488
Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopedias, and Periodical Works	486
English Poetry and Dramatic Works	478
Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, and Chemistry	460
Foreign Literature	325
Fine Arts and Architecture	262
Theology and Ecclesiastical History	257
Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy	244
Classics, Translations, and Works illustrative of the Classics	227
Philology, Literary History, and Bibliography	223
Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry, and Genealogy	208
Public records, Statutes, &c.	187
Botany, Agriculture and Horticulture	186
Logic, Rhetoric, and Works relating to Education	181
Science of War and Works on Military subjects	165
Grammatical Works and Dictionaries	151
Medicine, Surgery, and Physiology	148
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy	130
Jurisprudence	69
Total	30,754

Additions to the Library.—The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 97, of which 572 were purchased, and 325 presented. The number in the year before was 901,575 by purchase and 326 by presentation. The presents of books were, as usual, received from the Bombay Government, the Government of India, the other Local Governments, and the Secretary of State for India, and from individual authors. The number of volumes of each class of books purchased by, and presented to, the Society during the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Classes	Pur.	Pted.
Theology and Ecclesiastical History	16	1
Natural Theology, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy	8	...
Logic, Rhetoric, and Works relating to Education	1	...
Classics, Translations and Works illustrative of the Classics	7	...
Philology, Literary History, and Bibliography	15	1
History, Historical Memoirs, and Chronology	19	1
Politics, Political Economy, and Statistics	22	24
Jurisprudence	...	2
Public Records, Statutes, &c.	22	174
Biography and Personal Narratives	62	...
Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry, and Geneology	2	6
Voyages, Travels, Geography, and Topography	25	10
English Poetry and Dramatic Works	15	...
Novels, Romances, and Tales	173	...
Miscellaneous, and Works on several subjects of the same Authors	77	1
Foreign Literature	4	...
Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy	8	6
Fine Arts and Architecture	10	5
Science of War and Works on Military Subjects	12	...
Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, and Chemistry	12	1
Botany, Agriculture and Horticulture	7	3
Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, &c.	9	2
Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopædias, and Periodical Works	17	47
Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies, and Grammatical Works	16	1
Oriental Literature	13	40
Total	572	325

Newspapers and periodicals.—The newspapers, periodicals, and journals of learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society during the year were:—Literary Monthlies 13 Illustrated 17 Scientific 37 General 2 Reviews 14 English Newspapers 17 Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals 12 English and French Registers, Almanacs, Directories, &c. 15 Indian Newspapers and Government Gazettes 19 Indian Journals, Reviews, &c. 27 American Literary and Scientific Periodicals 12.

Coin Cabinet.—The number of coins added to the Society's Cabinet during the year was 67. They were received from different Governments, under the Treasure Trove Act:—2 from the Bombay Government; 35 from the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered were placed between the three Presidencies, Calcutta taking 28 lakhs, Bombay 18 lakhs, and Madras 4 lakhs at 1s. 1 31-32d., which is the same as the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though 1-16d. less than has been obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. No extra allotments were made yesterday. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1¼d.

An advance of 1-16 per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 107 7-8; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £61 11-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say to 30 3-14d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 67¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars, Braziers' Copper declined 10s. yesterday, returning to last Monday's quotation of £51 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday, at 102¼; but Paris Exchange on London was a Centime lower at fcs. 25·22.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, 1,080,000 skins having been sold out of the 1,170,000 offered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38½s. per 416 lbs. buyers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

An advance of 1-32d. was established in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 19 32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 3·64 l. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 27-64 l. for May-June. Bengals in Liverpool were 1-16 l. lower, in all grades. The market closed firm; Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady, the total sales having aggregated 12,900 bales; East Indians nil. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, 8¼ cents per lb. was still quoted for ready Mid-Uplands, Futures for April being two points lower, at 8·02 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; and the total arrivals of this season's crop to date compare as follows with those in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	22,000	24,000	24,000
Four days' do.	93,000	123,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	3,969,000	6,081,000	4,853,000

Only a small business, in both directions, has been passing in our local Cotton market to-day, and prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the feeling, however, having been steady at the decline. Exporters have bought 300 Wardas, at Rs. 200; and 100 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 214; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, consisting of 200 Damergams, at Rs. 195; and 100 each of Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 213½; Karanja, at Rs. 198, Barsee at Rs. 207½; and Bengal, at Rs. 152 per candy.

In the official telegraphic weather and crop report to hand this morning, the only fair points of interest are that at Bellary the Cotton plants needed fair weather; that at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle the crop was suffering from hot winds; that at Broach picking was general and that the crop estimate was "50 per cent. more"; and that at Bhownugger, arrivals were daily increasing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady to-day, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account; but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,031 bales.
Wheat	4,503 cwts.
Linseed	4,737 „
Rapeseed	2,867 „
Gingellyseed	9,394 „
Groundnuts	13,395 „
Castorseed	1,369 „
Rice	11,512 „

FREIGHTS.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day. Holders of tonnage are very firm; but shippers cannot afford to pay the higher rates now asked.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining throughout the day without change, a moderate amount only having been reported done both ways, the market closing at the opening rates, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 2d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Francs 3 do. ...1·48¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been an active and buoyant market to day, and prices have further advanced about 3-16 per cent., our closing quotations being 105 13-16 for cash and the near settlement, and 105 9-16 for the March account.

SHARES.—There has not been much movement in this market to-day, business on the whole having been quiet, but we make the following changes in our quotations this evening. An advance of Rs. 5 each, in China, Manockjee Petit Mill shares, Re. 1¼, in Mazagaon, In Presses Moffussil Co. are Rs. 10 higher and Mercantile, Rs. 2½; In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have advanced Rs. 50, in the 1st issue; Rs. 25 in the second; while Delhi and Northern India have declined Rs. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co s s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain C P Start, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,594 tons, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, Mr. J J Moore and 8 natives as cabin and four deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain Rebufat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (22nd January) via Karachee, with a general cargo, Mr. Spaello as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,892 tons, Captain F W Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (28th January), with the same bottom cargo, for Hull, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s s Ras Elba, 1,756 tons, Captain E L. Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (18th December) via Karachee, with a general cargo and 17 cases explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Excellency the Delegate Apostalic, Rev A Bingigher, Meyasaheb Dawoodbhoy Mrs Fide and three children, Mr Dawoodbhoy and four others, Mr Sultan and friend, Mr Hafez Hajee Mahomed and friend, Mr Josim and friend, Mr Ahmed Ablam, Mr Abdool Mohesair, Mr Hajee Sayed, Mr Peer Khan, one gentleman, and 70 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Warora (s)	Anderson	Mauritius, Jan 13
	Ras Elba (s)	Moore	London, Dec 18
	La Seyne (s)	Robufat	Aden, Jan 22
	Congo (s)	Jones	Karachi, Jan 28
	Java (s)..	Kendall	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Colaba (s)	Start	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Congo, for Hull.
„ LaSeyne, for Aden, Karachee, &c.
„ Mobile, for Persian Gulf.
„ Naseri, for Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
Jan.
26 Fultala s .....Biott .....Bombay, Jan 20
R I M Elphinstone ...Bacon .....Port Blair, Jan 22
27 Coconada s .....Bell .....Chittagong, Jan 25
Bhandara s .....Hutchison ...Bombay, Jan 6
DEPARTURE.
Jan. 26—Steamer Malda.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
Jan.
27 Culna s. .... Bombay
28 Nowahera s .... Calcutta
Baria s .... Bombay
DEPARTURES.
Jan.
28 Shahjehan s .... Rangoon
Culna s. .... Calcutta

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,
ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS
AND
ITS MORAL,
BY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
(*FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY*),
WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
ON
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PIRRIE—January 28, at Melbourne, John Sinclair Pirrie, late of Bombay. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALSH—January 29, at Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, the wife of J. Walsh, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.

ALTHOUGH the city of Bombay has a more direct concern than any other place in this country in the mill industry, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the opposition to Lord George Hamilton's "Mandate" is mainly confined to the capital of Western India. The Press is unanimous in condemnation of Sir James Westland's proposals, and the memorials that have reached Government protesting against the proposed legislation include representations from the Upper India, the Bengal and the Madras Chambers of Commerce, and from the representatives of the mill industry in Calcutta and Ahmedabad. Some of these memorials put the case even more emphatically than those which have come from Bombay. For instance, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce adduces evidence to show that even under existing conditions the mills suffer seriously from the competition of the hand-loom workers. Within the past five years this competition has led to the discontinuance of weaving at two mills in Cawnpore, and it is from the same cause that power-loom weaving is unknown in Bengal. If this is the case under present circumstances, what will happen when the productions of the hand-looms have an advantage of 3½ per cent. over the mills, in the shape of exemption from excise? The protective arrangement cannot be defended on the ground that the mills should give back some of the trade they have wrested from the hand-loom weavers by virtue of superior workmanship and methods of organisation. If this is the underlying principle of the new arrangement it is the Lancashire mills, not the Indian, which should give back what they have taken. As pointed out in the Ahmedabad memorial, the spinning and weaving of cotton by hand is an ancient industry of the country, and there was a time when the cotton goods so made were imported in large quantities to Europe. But the introduction of the power-loom in Lancashire led forty or fifty years ago to a decline of the industry, and the substitution of English-made goods for those of the hand-looms. Since then the workers on these looms have had to confine themselves to the weaving of coarse cloth, such as Manchester for geographical reasons could not successfully import.

For some years past the natives of India have been seeking to regain to some extent the ground that has been lost by introducing the improved methods of manufacture adopted in the West. This effort is now to receive a check at the hands of Government, for the purpose of satisfying the clamour of the powerful manufacturing interest which took the trade away in the first instance; and an excise duty is to be imposed on all woven articles, as though the industry was an evil one which needed to be checked and kept within narrow limits. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association may well express the belief that there is no precedent in any part of the world of a civilized Government having "imposed an excise duty on an industry like cotton manufacture, which is not only a harmless thing, but provides employment to thousands of persons, and supplies cheap cloth to millions of poor persons." Sir James Westland practically admits that such a course would not have been adopted but for the depression of the cotton industry at home. The voluminous memorials from Manchester on which Lord George Hamilton formed his decision to tax woven goods in India, are all based on the utterly false assumption that the depression has been brought about by the import duties. It would be interesting to know what answer those who have advanced this contention would give to an enquiry as to how it was that Lancashire built up her trade with India and prospered greatly during the long period when such duties existed prior to 1882. The proposed re-arrangement, besides protecting the hand-loom weavers at the expense of the mills, will give the weaving mills in Native States a similar advantage. The products of these mills cannot be taxed by the British Government, and the levy of duties on goods imported from the States into British territories would involve a number of serious difficulties and considerable expense, as customs posts would have to be established on the frontiers. No one has more forcibly pointed out the inadvisability of this course than the very Minister to whose lot it has unfortunately fallen to take charge of the Bill now before the Legislature. In introducing the Tariff Act of 1894 Sir James Westland justified the exclusion of cotton yarns and goods from import duty on the ground of the difficulties involved in a countervailing excise, and chief amongst these difficulties he named the direct protection thereby afforded to the cotton mills in Native States. "We might of course establish frontier customs posts," said the Finance Minister, "and levy duty on cotton manufactures passing them; but such frontier posts are open to the very strongest objection, and after for a long time preaching free-transit to Native States it would be impossible for us, for very shame, quite apart from the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure, to adopt a contrary policy on our own account." And yet less than two years after he enunciated these truths, Sir James Westland has to become the reluctant exponent of a policy which must lead to the establishment of these frontier posts, or else tend to the transfer of the mill weaving industry from British India into Native States.

THE announcement of the sudden and wholly unexpected death of the Maharajah Thakatsingji of Bhownugger in the prime of life, has been received with deep sorrow in the State of which he was the beloved sovereign, and with unfeigned regret in Bombay, where he was so well and so favourably known. The model ruler of a model State, he earned the loyalty and love of his subjects, and the esteem and confidence of all who came in contact with him. Descended from a long line of Princes, he had that "royal air" on which the Amir of Afghanistan sets such store, and possesses in such ample measure, but it was softened by the innate bonhomie and high bred courtesy which gave his fine presence an exceptional charm. At the age of ten he represented his father the Maharajah Jaswantsingji at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote; and in that institution he subsequently received an excellent education, which he knew how to turn to the best account. He was but thirteen years of age when the untimely death of his father called him to the *gadi*; he was Maharajah when he first joined the college as one of its first pupils, and in after years he testified his high appreciation of the value of the college to the Princes of Kathiawar by contributing generously to the cost of enlarging it. His reign has conferred lasting benefits on Bhownugger. The capital has been connected with Gondal and Rajkote in the construction of which he co-operated with excellent judgment. The same may be said of the large and liberal outlay on other public works to provide roads, bridges, schools, court houses, water works and the like on an adequate scale. While attending assiduously to the administration of the State and the development of its material and moral resources, the late Maharajah knew how to maintain and enhance the dignity of his court, and keep in touch with the outer world. In his youth he made the tour of India under the genial and prudent guidance of Colonel Nutt; at a later period he visited England, where his fine presence and courteous bearing made him the observed of all observers at the opening of the Imperial Institute. But he was most in his element when carrying on the work of administration and infusing his own enlightened spirit into every department of his government. He was fortunate in his ministers; the first of whom, Gaurai Shankar Udai Shankar, who was Joint Regent during his minority, was a man of remarkable ability and great force of character. The same may be said of his second Dewan, Samaldas Parmanandas, whose memory is commemorated by the Samaldas Art College. In 1887 his ever active mind resolved to introduce—for the first time in a Native State—some semblance of constitutional Government by creating a Council of Administration. The Council, consisted of Mr. Proctor Sims, a Minister for Public Works, who has been the Hausemann of Bhownugger; Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, now member of the House of Commons for a metropolitan constituency, had charge of Law and Police; and Mr. Dossabhai Framjee. The new system worked well. At the outset it was encountered by a campaign of calumny of the most outrageous kind, directed against the Maharajah himself, and the members of Council, preposterous and infamous charges being disseminated in a scurrilous sheet, which was scattered broadcast throughout Kathiawar and British India. Thaktsingji boldly grappled with the blackmailers and authorised their prosecution in Bombay, where well-merited punishment was meeted out to the chief delinquent by the present Chief Justice. In this matter as in others the late Ruler of Bhownugger showed that under his velvet glove he had an iron hand which could not be trifled with. The loss of such a Ruler is a calamity to a country, but death and danger dog the heels of Princes. His best epitaph will be that he left his Principality the better for his rule, and that his people mourned for him.

THE Right Hon. Hugh Childers, whose death we record to-day, occupied a prominent position in English politics for almost thirty years. He was a member of every Liberal administration from the time of his entry into Parliament, for Mr. Childers, like Sir John Gorst, had the advantage of Colonial experience, and fifteen years before he entered Parliament he had held important offices in the Victorian Government. He has been described as a stout, comfortable-looking gentleman, with a general air of prosperity, a pleasing specimen of the British citizen. He was singularly disinterested, giving up a business in the city yielding £8,000 a year to accept the thankless office of Chancellor of the Exchequer with a salary of half that amount. Forty years ago he had acquired a lucrative post as Minister of Trade and Customs, and as soon as he entered Parliament he was given a portfolio as a Lord of the Admiralty. Then he became Secretary to the Treasury, and successively First Lord of the Admiralty, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary of State for War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Home Secretary. He was a man of indomitable common sense and a hard worker. He was never an orator. The *Yorkshire Post* declared during his candidature at Pontefract that he enveloped himself in a verbal Scotch mist, and when the mist was opaque enough, he sat down under the comforting impression that he had made a speech. Yet he held office seven times and was highly esteemed by his colleagues, though perhaps the least known of them all to the general public. By his opponents he was a much abused man. "Having made a tolerably bad mess of it at the War Office he did even worse at the Admiralty," wrote a contemporary of Mr. Childers not long ago, which then proceeded to criticise his period of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. As a matter of fact, he was an able and conscientious man of business who knew how to effect notable reforms in every department over which he presided. He remodelled the Coast Guard Service, eliminating the wornout and incapable men, and wielded the besom with equal effect in the Admiralty. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he had to provide for increased expenditure with a falling revenue. Such a task is not an easy one, and it is not to be wondered at that the attempt to achieve the impossible led to the defeat of the Government. Subsequently as Home Secretary, Mr. Childers took in hand the Home reorganisation of the metropolitan police, which was then greatly in need of overhauling. By the leaders of his party he was deemed fit to occupy the most important offices in the State, though his opponents declared that his political life had been a prolonged failure. After his retirement from office, he visited Bombay, and took the opportunity to make a careful examination of the hydraulic lift at Hog Island, to see whether it was capable of serving its original purpose of facilitating the repairs of her Majesty's ships on the East India station. When Lord of the Admiralty, it was Mr. Childers' hard fate to receive the despatch announcing the loss of the ill-fated turret-ship H. M. S. Captain, with all hands, his own son perishing with the rest in the Bay of Biscay.

AFTER repeated delays, the Corporation on Wednesday settled the constantly recurring question of the liability for house-connections, and passed by a considerable majority a proposal for the work to be carried out at the cost of the ratepayers, in accordance with the resolution of November 1882. When that resolution was carried no one understood how heavy was the responsibility imposed upon the ratepayers, but as soon as this came to be better realised the resolution was abrogated, and the Municipality refused to embark upon further undertakings of the kind. The present decision to reimpose on the ratepayers a burden which was found to press far too heavily when first taken up, has not been altogether arrived at on the merits of the question. It is no secret that an active canvas was prosecuted by some of the landlord members, who in the result have proved sufficiently numerous and powerful to bring about the defeat of a motion having the support of Mr. Mehta, a gentleman who almost invariably carries the day in the Municipal Hall. The principles involved in the question at issue were obscured in the debate by a cloud of side issues. Consequently there was considerable irrelevancy in some of the speeches, and altogether inadequate attention was given to the financial aspects of the question, although they had been most carefully set forth in the report which Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, laid before the Corporation a few weeks ago. The amount hitherto spent by the Municipality on house-connections has been twelve and a-half lakhs. But the buildings remaining unconnected are four times more numerous than those which have been fitted with sanitary appliances at the expense of the general ratepayers by a benevolent civic board on which the house-owners preponderate. The cost of carrying out the work in the 25,535, which at present receive no benefit from the sewers that have been constructed, has been carefully estimated by the Executive Engineer, and is put down at seventy lakhs of rupees. It is calculated that about 2,500 houses could be connected by Municipal agency each year, and if this is so, the work will extend over ten years, and cost six and a-half lakhs per annum.

MR. SNOW has, however, expressed his doubts whether all the sewers will be ready for connections with dwellings within that period, and he takes fifteen years as the probable time occupied in doing the work the Corporation has now undertaken. As sewers have been constructed for years in some parts of the city, and are at present valueless owing to the absence of connections, fifteen years ought certainly to be regarded as the maximum time to be allowed for completing a sanitary work urgently needed to conserve the health of the city. A loan of thirty lakhs will be necessary to complete the sewerage in all districts, so that altogether the Corporation will now have to borrow one hundred and two lakhs of rupees for drainage works. The statutory limit to the borrowing powers of the Corporation is five crores and twelve lakhs, and if the sum we have named as requisite for drainage purposes be added to the 380 lakhs, which is the present balance of debt, the limit of these borrowing powers will be almost reached. In fact, the Corporation will then only be able to raise twenty-nine lakhs to meet any grave emergency that might arise or provide for any urgent public need. Government will probably think twice before giving sanction to the Corporation to come so perilously near the limit of its financial powers for the purpose of paying for a work which in all other cities is executed at the cost of the house-owners whose property it benefits. Even in the event of sanction being granted, the taxation of the city will have to be raised by Rs. 5,15,500 per annum to meet the interest and sinking fund of the debt. Mr. Snow has suggested that this extra charge should be met by raising the general tax by 1½ per cent., making it ten per cent. in all, and by reimposing the Town Duties on grain and firewood, so cheerfully sacrificed when the Budgets of 1894-95 and 1895-96 were under discussion. Before putting the question to the vote the President drew attention to the fact that under Section 242 of the Act the Municipality will acquire an interest in every house in which connections are put in at the public expense. We doubt, however, whether the general body of ratepayers will regard as a sufficient *quid pro quo* for the extra taxation involved, the fact that the house-connections "shall vest and be deemed to have always vested in the Corporation." So far as we can see the only benefit the Corporation will derive from this vested interest will consist in the privilege of paying for keeping the connections in good order.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. CRIMMIN, V.C., has been appointed to officiate as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. E. L. SALE, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Poona, was allowed furlough on medical certificate from the 6th October to Dec. 12, 1895.

IT is officially notified that the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th February, at

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON JAN. 30.

President Kruger has issued a Proclamation stating that he has reason to suspect that it is the intention of several of the Rand Companies to close their mines, which, he says, indicates a desire to renew the disturbances which lately took place. The President says that the Transvaal Government have resolved to vigorously protect the mining industry and to severely punish any attempts to disturb its peaceful development.

REVOLUTION AT KHARTOUM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a telegram from Cairo states that a revolution has broken out in Khartoum and that the Mahdi has been overthrown.

The revolution is due to tribal dissension.

RUSSO-TURKISH UNDERSTANDING.

Although the Porte denies the reported alliance between Russia and Turkey, it is believed that a tacit agreement exists whereby Russia would occupy Armenia for the restoration of order, and Russian support would be accorded to Turkey in certain events, such as a British Fleet entering the Dardanelles.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers.

[COMMERCIAL CABLE.]

IVORY SALES IN LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The quarterly public sales just held in London realized about the same prices as in October last. Large tusks and billiard-ball ivory fetched 3 per cent. less than last auction, while bangle-teeth, suitable for the manufacture of Indian bangle-rings, were rather firm.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 30.

A serious fire broke out in the Burmese quarter this morning, and destroyed between three and four hundred houses, principally bamboo huts. The loss is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

INSTALLATION OF THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RADHANPUR, JAN. 30.

A grand Durbar was held this morning, when Colonel Jackson, the Political Superintendent, formally performed the installation ceremony, and declared his Highness Mahomed Sherkhanji as Nawab of Radhanpur. The usual *Khilat* was bestowed on behalf of the Government. His Highness presented the usual *nuzzur*. A most friendly and sympathetic speech was made by Colonel Jackson, which was replied to in suitable terms. A salute of eleven guns was then fired, and the Durbar broke up after the distribution of *pan-sopari*, flowers, etc.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO A KARACHI BARRISTER.

KARACHI, JAN. 30.

Mr Mulraj Bhagwanani, barrister, was, on return from England, yesterday, accorded a hearty reception at Keamari by his many friends and admirers, including most of the leaders of the local bar, editors, and a number of merchants belonging to the Khairpur State, of which Mr. Mulraj's father was Prime Minister. Mr. Mulraj thanked all those present for the honour they had done him by receiving him at the bunder. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The people of Sukkur and Khairpur have also made preparations for giving Mr. Mulraj a very cordial welcome, and presenting him with addresses.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. GHELLABHAI HARIDAS.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 29.

An influential meeting, presided over by Seth Manibhai Premabhai Hemabhai, was held at Nagur Seth's bungalow, in honour of Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas. Mr. Ghellabhai's special services to Ahmedabad and his praiseworthy efforts for the public good were dwelt upon by speakers, and a congratulatory letter to Mr. Ghellabhai was resolved to be sent through Nagur Seth. Finally, a resolution thanking Government for the nomination of Mr. Ghellabhai as Sheriff of Bombay was passed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, left here, at 4 p.m., to-day Thursday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, left here at 4 p. m., on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind left here at 10 a.m., to-day, Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 107 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 61 11-16.

Bar Silver 30½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect. Cable Aden, Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Youngchang and Tali.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	40 p.m.	...	22
Suez	30	3	0 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 30th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	17	...	1
" Karachi	..	9	..	3
" Madras	..	21	..	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

THE centre of interest just now has changed from America and Venezuela to the Transvaal, and this gives additional value to the information given by the special Johannesberg correspondent of the "Journal of Finance," on the Transvaal gold mines in general and the Geldenhuis Deep mine in particular. "Anyone," he observes, "acquainted with the various phases of modern mining speculation will be prepared to accept it as an axiom that mineowners find share speculation to be the most profitable branch of mining, and this is equivalent to saying that mines are run mainly in order to make money by share-dealing. Public confidence, of course, in a varying degree is an essential; the greater its variations the greater the profits." After enunciating this general axiom, he quotes the Chamber of Mines returns of the two months' crushing of the deep-level mine mentioned above. "The tonnagge crushed," it is remarked, "is stated to be 15,500 tons crushed by 100 stamps in 29 75 days, giving 5·21 tons per stamp per day. The bullion obtained weighed 2,503oz., equal to 3·23dwt. per ton. In the vats 5,560 tons were treated, yielding 1,195oz. of bullion, or 4·3dwt. per ton. In the column of remarks it is stated that the ore milled in October is included. The yield per ton is thus brought up to 7·4dwt., accepting the assumption that the difference between the tonnage milled and that treated is correctly stated, and that there is no abnormal quantity of zinc in the gold. But the first authoritative announcement as to the value of the ore milled was that 2·2dwt. were obtained." No one in Johannesburg, it is added, "believes that these figures are a reliable indication of the average value of the ore; everyone believes that in a few months' time the returns will be identical with those obtained from outcrop mines; the management itself declares that the yield is not representative." But to begin with, the discrepancy between the October and November returns was remarkable. As the correspondent of the "Journal of Finance" goes on to say, great importance was generally attached to the results of the first crushing from the Geldenhuis Deep, as the first of the deep-level mines. It was regarded as the mining event of the year which was to justify the general confidence in the future of the Rand and perpetuate the era of speculation. This was because the public had apparently accepted such evidence as had been forthcoming that the gold-bearing deposits are continuous in depth and uniform in their gold contents. "The last authoritative statement of the chairman, Mr. Lionel Phillips, was," the quoted writer continues, "to the effect that nearly a million tons of ore would be developed when crushing began, and the eminent engineer charged with the control confirmed his reiterated opinion that the grade of the ore was uniform with the average so long obtained upon the Rand—that is, about 14dwt.—by fire assay.

A propos of the above a much more assured feeling has come over the South African mining market now that the crisis in the Transvaal is actually at an end. Throughout the crisis there has been a comparatively small amount of *bona-fide* selling for investors, and the movements in prices have been largely due to speculative transactions. With the practical termination of the difficulty there is a desire on the part of "bears" to close up engagements, and this is largely responsible for the rally which occurred yesterday afternoon. There is no doubt that in many directions the fall of the last few weeks has brought quotations down to an unduly low level, and the cautious investor who makes careful selections will probably before long see an increase in the capital value of his investment. Taking all things into consideration, however, the variations, except in a few of the more speculative descriptions, have not been great during the last week, and on balance after yesterday's recovery some descriptions actually show an advance. We give below a few securities with the quotations on December 31, just prior to the news of the outbreak in the Transvaal, and those of last night:—

	Dec 31	Last night	Diff
Charterеds	4 7-16	3 3-8	—1 1-16
Gold Fields Deferred	10 1-8	9 15-16	— 3-16
East Rands	4 3-8	4 15-16	+ 9-16
De Beers	22 3-8	22	— 3-8
Rand Mines	20 3-4	22 1-4	+ 1 1-2
Barnato Bank	1 3-8	1 1-2	+ 1-8

The only really important decline, it will be seen, has been in Chartered shares, which is not to be wondered at considering the doubt felt as to the future of the undertaking.

The trade returns of Cape Colony for November and the first eleven months of 1895 have been published, and again testify to the influence of the development of the Transvaal mining industry. The declared value of the imports for the month was £1,686,463, or nearly double the amount (£862,505) for November, 1894. The total for the eleven months was £17,363,874, as against £10,547,894 for the corresponding period of 1894, showing an increase of no less than £6,815,890, of which £4,160,826 accrued during the last five months (June to November) of the period. The amount of specie imported during the month was £250,000, during the five months £2,515,000, and during the eleven months £5,082,300. The declared value of the exports for the month was £1,452,722, or about £500,000 more than in November, 1894, and for the eleven months £15,410,418, or £2,657,245 more than in the corresponding period of 1894. This total included gold to the amount of £7,286,170 and diamonds to the amount of £4,350,821. It will be observed that the net export of gold was only £2,203,870 for the eleven months, which can scarcely be regarded as "a flood of gold from South Africa."

In reference to the financial situation in America, Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known New York citizen, suggests that the time has arrived for the banks to put obstructions in the way of their customers obtaining green backs for the express purpose of utilising them in order to draw gold from the Treasury. "If the greenbacks," he argues, "when demanded, were paid out in small bills over the counter, requiring each bill to be counted before leaving the bank, and then counted again at the Treasury, and the gold given therefore also paid out over the counter, requiring to be counted by the receiver, it would not be so easy or agreeable a matter to draw gold from the Treasury. The banks of England, France and Germany put all the obstacles possible in the way when gold is required from them in large amounts to send out of their countries, while in this country (the United States) we have always done exactly the opposite. The banks have furnished the facilities by giving greenbacks in large quantities when called for, which are presented to the Treasury as received from the banks, and the Government gives gold in exchange almost instantly in bags with the Government's seal on, the amount being officially marked thereon. These bags as received from the Treasury are put on shipboard and depart from our country seriously to our detriment in times like these." The method suggested by Mr. Clews has, of course, been usefully tried occasionally when there has been a panic run on a particular bank and it has been merely necessary to gain time. But the drain of gold from the United States, in payment for goods imported and securities returned, is a very different thing to such a temporary panic rush, and could not be stopped in the same way; any such hindrances as those suggested would be rather likely to increase than to diminish the drain. With regard to the war scare, Mr. Clews adds: "The general feeling in Wall-street now is that the war panic is over, and that President Cleveland will appoint as members of the Venezuelan Commission able, dignified, and upright men, and that such a Commission can then be relied upon to be instrumental in effecting a settlement of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute to the credit and honour of both countries." Mr. Clews has his own scheme for supplying the American Treasury with gold and repairing the financial situation. "If," he remarks, "a bill were speedily passed of the following character I think it would meet the case, as the Government wants gold now, and not currency. The Act should provide for an issue of certificates having three years to run, payable in gold, bearing 3 per cent. interest, to be sold at 100 only for gold. On such an obligation the Government could get all the gold from time to time that it needed without any difficulty. I suggest a certificate in place of a bond to be issued because it is argued in Congress that to pass an Act to issue gold bonds at the present time would be an invidious distinction against the other bonds now out, as they all specify payable in coin"—that is, in gold or silver coin.

The Board of Trade Returns for December show that, notwithstanding the political alarms of that month, 1895 kept up its character as a year of trade revival to the close. Indeed, so far as the imports were concerned, the increase in December alone, £3,897,025, beat that of any previous month in the year; and the increase in the declared value of the exports, £1,678,953, though falling short of the gains in some of the five previous months of increase, exceeded the gain in November. The declared value of the imports for the whole year is £416,687,630, showing an increase of upwards of eight and a quarter millions sterling as against 1894, and an increase of nearly twelve millions sterling as against 1893. The figures are, however, still upwards of seven millions sterling below the total for 1892, and nearly nineteen millions below the total for 1891. The total declared value of the exports of British and Irish productions for the year, £226,169,174, shows what may be considered the really substantial gain of £10,314,841 for the year; and an interesting feature is that our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise also show a gain of upwards of two millions sterling, so that the total increase in the value of our export trade is upwards of twelve-and-a-quarter millions sterling. Compared with 1893 the increase in British and Irish productions alone is upwards of eight millions; but the figures still fall short of 1892 by about a million, of 1891 by about twenty-one millions, and of 1890—the year of the Baring collapse—by upwards of thirty-seven millions. The chief increase in the value of the imports during last month was again in raw materials for textile manufactures—wool, flax, and jute, raw cotton showing a decrease—and raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures. Duty-free articles of food and drink, maize in particular, also show a further increase, but it is noteworthy that to this increase wheat did not contribute. Of the total increase in the declared value of the imports for the year, no less than £6,700,000, or say 75 per cent., represented foreign manufactured goods, of which only one-third is accounted for by additional exports of such goods. As regards exports of British and Irish productions, the chief increase in December was in yarns and textile fabrics, and the same may, of course, be said of the inarease for the whole year, upwards of one-half of which represented increased exports of such goods; mainly, it is perhaps unnecessary to repeat, woollen and worsted yarns and piece-goods, in December, as in the previous months of the year. Metals, and articles, manufactured therefrom, excluding machinery show a gain for December equivalent to two-thirds the increase under this heading for the whole year; and machinery and millwork show a continued steady increase. Miscellaneous articles, such as leather, soaps, glass, and so on, which have contributed nearly three and a half millions sterling to the total increase for the year, show a small decrease for December. The exports of cotton yarn show a decrease in value for the month, but a slight increase for the year; while the exports of cotton piece goods show a slight increase for the month, with a considerable decrease for the year.

According to the *Daily News* the Secretary of the United States Treasury has prepared a statement of the statistics of the imports and exports between the United States and the ports of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies for each of the last five years together with the figures for the entire period. The following are the figures for the five years: United Kingdom—Imports into United States 500,340,150 dols.; exports from United States, 2,134 048,434dols. Bermuda—Imports, 2,222,463dols.; exports, 3,620,675dols. British Honduras—Imports, 902,554dols.; exports, 2,065,769dols. Canada, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, &c.—Imports, 179,184,682 dols.; exports, 237,760,750dols. Newfoundland and Labrador—Imports, 2,103,627dols.; exports, 7,492,483dols. British West Indies—Imports, 67,356,630dols.; exports, 42,230,435dols. British Guiana—Imports, 21,021,268 dols.; exports, 9,913,087dols. British India and East India—Imports, 110,194,324dols.; exports, 18,410,214dols. Hong Kong—Imports, 3,875,863dols.; exports, 22,342,235dols. British Australia—Imports, 30,635,988 dols.; exports, 49,471,244dols. British Africa—Imports, 3,732,675 dols.; exports, 19,482,884dols. All other British possessions, including Aden, Falkland Island, Malta, &c.—Imports, 9,319,582dols.; exports, 2,604,060 dols.

Reports from New York show that although the movement of crops continues upon a moderate scale, as compared with the movement of last season or even with the crop of the preceding year, it seems to be gradually increasing over the yield of 1892, which was 6,700,000 bales. It is this feature of the crop movement more than disturbed political outlook which has caused the decline of the past few days, as it checked the demand from Manchester, which induced some selling from the large stocks held in the known uncounted interior towns. All of our correspondents unite in reporting only a small amount of cotton left on the plantations, and they anticipate a sharp falling off in the movement after the holidays. In fact the opinion is unanimously held that the amount of cotton yet to come forward will surprise the trade by being less than generally expected. The knowledge of this condition of the plantation holdings has prevented the formation of any short interest which might have been encouraged by the prospects of a large acreage next season and by the apathy of the trade demand from American spinners. Traders are afraid to be short of any amount of cotton in anticipation of an increased production next season, because of the danger which might follow a sharp falling off in the movement after the first of the year, and therefore the markets are left to be influenced by the demand from English spinners. As soon as the demand slackens the markets ease, while whenever it increases the markets show great steadiness. With these conditions so evenly balanced the markets are naturally confined within narrow limits, with rather more disposition on the part of the holders who accept bids at any advance rather than to hold stubbornly for the price received early in the fall. It is evident that the course of events is not conducive to a revival in speculation—at least not until after the turn of the year; while the trade, though more disposed to buy cotton than sell it, has been so often disappointed by believing in the reported falling off in the movement after the first of the year, that it perfers to weigh the actual evidence of such a decrease in the movement before investing in cotton. In the meantime there appears to be no improvement in general trade throughout the country, as all the mercantile reports unite in showing a disappointing character to the usual Christmas activity.

It seems that in Mexico there exists a system of internal Customs duties, levied both on Mexican and on foreign productions, which is equalled in extent and oppressiveness only by the Chinese "lekin" duties. Each of the twenty-seven States, the Federal District, and the Territories, as well as every municipality, has its separate tariff. Some of these tariffs are framed purely for the purpose of providing revenue, whilst others are avowedly protective. That the system is highly injurious to the economic interests of the people is widely admitted, and successive attempts have been made within the last fifty years to suppress it. Local prejudices, however, and the influence of the protected interests have hitherto proved strong enough to prevent reform. Moreover, the practice is deeply rooted in the habits of the people, having been established in the earlier years of European occupation of the country. An attempt is now being made to get rid of it by a constitutional amendment. A Bill for this purpose is before Congress forbidding the several States to impose on the circulation or consumption of domestic or foreign merchandise "duties or taxes of a nature to be collected by internal Custom houses," or to require the opening of packages or the transport of goods in bond. Other provisions intended to make inter State commerce perfectly free are included in the Bill. This is strongly recommended by the President of the Mexican Republic, and although it is likely to be opposed, hopes are entertained that it will be carried.

On Saturday evening a naick of the 24th Madras Infantry at Bangalore committed suicide by shooting himself with a Martini rifle. It appears that he that day quarrelled with and beat his wife, afterwards tying up her legs and hands. The matter was reported to the Subadar, who reprimanded him and threatened to take away his stripes. The deceased went to the Regimental Quarter-guard, took a rifle and shot himself deliberately.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REVOLTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 28.

YESTERDAY information was received that an engagement between the Government troops and the revolters had taken place at Ponda, and that there were several deaths and many wounded, but no reliable details have come to hand. This report has again upset the people, falsifying the belief that peace and tranquillity were being restored. It is reported that all the Custom Houses, and Government distilleries in the province of Sanquelim have been burnt down. The death of the guard, Francisco Xavier Couto, previously referred to, occurred at Quellandem. His assistant, Caetano Francisco da Costa, was wounded seriously by two bullets. This occurred on the 21st January, and on the 23rd the body of Couto was recovered after it had been partly eaten by vultures. The two sepoys doing duty have not been heard of.

The revolters have expelled from Satary the entire families of *govelins* and *bottas*, recommending them not to return before quiet has been re-established. The object of this must be that the revolters do not wapt their shelter in the jungle to be discovered through these people. The European soldiers with the artillery and the transport staff who were at Sanquelim have returned to Pangim by order of the Government. There have been almost daily admissions of wounded soldiers to the hospital. From the General Custom House information is communicated to the Chief Secretary regarding the burning of the Custom Houses at Satary, and the employers killed, but no publicity is given to these reports. Since writing to you respecting the reception given to his Highness the Duke of Oporto at Bardez, I have received further details. It was known that the discontented populace would not care to turn out to see the Prince. Anticipating the unfavourable turn of events, the Administrator of Bardez ordered the military guards to pass through the villages to urge the people to attend the reception at Mapuça. On the eve of the reception three armed soldiers were sent to each village to be put under orders of the Regedor to compel the people to attend. What a contrast between the reception given to the Duke of Oporto on the 23rd instant and the one given to his uncle, D. Augusto, some twenty-five years back in the same province of Bardez! The house prepared for his Royal Highnes is rented by the Municipal Committee at Rs. 500 per month. Bardez is an important province, but between the two fires of Government persecution and the revolters' evil doings, the joy, pleasure, and enthusiasm with which the Prince would have been received under different circumstances have disappeared. Two relatives of Mr. Mocunda Porobo of Tivim have been arrested and put in jail, but no one knows what crime they have committed. It is stated that the Ranes and Gancares do not wish to continue living at Satary as their houses and plantations have been burnt down, and they will seek shelter where they can remain unmolested. Captain Salema, wounded in one of the engagements with the revolters, is reported to have died and to have been buried without knowledge of the public, at Old Goa, accompanied only by his Highness the Duke of Opporto and the Governor-General. Yesterday there were rumours that four guards of the Customs Department at Collem were killed and in Rasa, Salsette, some houses were robbed and burnt down by the revolters, in consequence of which military detachments have been despatched. A Government Council was held on the 22nd instant, and a further sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the expedition.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.

THE news of the premature death of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhownugger was received with great grief by the subjects of his Highness in Bombay. All the principal firms owned by Bhownugger merchants stopped business during the day out of respect to his memory. A well-attended and representative meeting of his Highness' subjects was convened in the premises of Desai Hariprasad Santukram, in the afternoon, to express, deep and heartfelt sorrow for his sad and premature death. Among those present were: Messrs. Chatrabhuja Bhaichand Mehta, Dayashankar Vithalji Bhat, Lallubhai Nanabhai Parekh, Tribhovandas Jadavji Kamalshi, Dhanjibhai Kashidas Parekh, Dolatrai Shamji Doshi, P. C. Desai, B.A., D. S. Mehta, M. H. Mehta, B.A., S. C. Mehta, and several others. Mr. M. H. Mehta, after alluding in pathetic terms to the sad event, proposed, [and Mr. S. C. Mehta seconded, that Mr. Chatrabhuja Bhaichand Mehta be requested to take the chair. The chairman read a note from Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, expressing his sympathy with the movement. He then proposed that the following telegram be sent to his Highness Bhavsingji: "Bhownugger subjects assembled here to-day respectfully beg to convey their heart-felt condolences and sympathy for the sad and heart-rending calamity occasioned by the premature and much lamented death of their popular and unique Sovereign." The motion was adopted. Mr. P. C. Desai proposed, and Mr. D. S. Mehta, B.A., seconded, that a copy of the telegram be forwarded to the Dewan Saheb. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CAPTAIN L. M. FOSTER, 28th Bombay Pioneers having completed the three months' course of training in trooping work in the District Staff Office, will rejoin his regiment at Kirkee, without delay.

THE Madras Branch of the Pasteur Institute of India has addressed a number of Resolutions accompanied by a letter of explanation, which will be found in another column, to the Central Committee. This is the first attempt that we have seen on the part of the executive of the Institute to consider the scheme in a practical manner and to formulate a practical policy. It is to be hoped that the Central Committee will seriously consider the propositions submitted to it, and that an end will be put to the long delay that has occurred since the subscriptions of the public were first asked for.

THE Bengal Labour Commission, the appointment of which was one of the last official acts of Sir Charles Elliott, was to leave Calcutta on Sunday evening for Purulia, the labour-recruiting centre in Chota Nagpur, where it will sit to take local evidence. Amongst those who will welcome this labour inquiry are the agents of bodies like the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, who complain that hitherto they have indiscriminately shared, in the eyes of Government, in the disfavour that has come upon the labour traffic owing to the malpractices of recruiters or arkutties. The inquiry now commencing will give them an opportunity of bringing to light the distinction between the recruiters and contractors who deal with the people direct, and the agents who select the coolies from their hands to send to Assam or wherever the business in which they are representing. Mr. Considine, the Superintendent of the Association abovementioned in the Central Provinces, which is now the chief field for labour-recruiting in the tea districts, has been invited to give evidence before the Commission at Purulia, and will thus have an opportunity of making good the case of the Agents.

THE case of Yusuf-ud-din of Hyderabad promises to open up questions of considerable interest. Proceedings in the Umballa District Magistrate's Court, as we have already stated, were stayed on the eve of the hearing by order of the Chief Court, in which, on the 21st instant, an application to this end had been filed. It alleges a somewhat grave indictment against the District Magistrate of Simla (Captain Beadon) by whom the warrant of arrest, now at the last moment impugned, was issued in September 1895. Whether that officer's legal powers extended or not to issuing a warrant for the arrest of a subject of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and for execution beyond the limits of British India, we do not feel disposed to readily accept the assertion charging him with acting on an illegal complaint and in disregard of Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The findings of the Chief Court on these points, and on the questions of law as to jurisdiction, will be awaited with interest. The 3rd proximo is, we understand, fixed for the hearing of this application.

THE LATE MR. CHILDERS.

THE Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers was born in Brook Street, London, June 25, 1827, and is the only son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire, by Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart. of Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. He was educated at Cheam School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourteenth Senior Optime in 1850. Before that year was out, Mr. Childers set sail for Australia. Soon after his arrival there he became a member of the then recently established Government of Victoria. With that Government he was connected till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the first Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857 to take up the office of Agent-General for the colony, and in that year proceeded to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. He also became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but he was never called to the Bar. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb., 1860, and continued to represent that borough in the Liberal interest until Nov., 1885, when he was defeated by the Irish vote. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Aug. 1865 retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. In 1867 he was nominated a Royal Commissioner to investigate the constitution of the Law Courts. On Mr. Gladstone's coming into power, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty which office he was compelled by ill-health to resine in March, 1871. While at the admiralty Mr. Childers made changes, in 1869, which tended to subordinate the members of the Hourd more effectually to the First Lord, constituting him, in effect, Minister of Marine; and to render departmental officers at once more individually responsible and more intimate with the controlling members of the Board. He also revised and reduced the list of officers; recast from top to bottom, the regulations for promotion and retirement; established a fixed annual tonnage for the construction of ironclads and other ships; reformed the administration of the dockyards; and cleared the coastguard and home ports of men unfit for service at sea. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Aug., 1872. His re-election for Pontefract on this occasion is memorable as being the first Parliamentary election that took place in England by ballot. He held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for only one year, retiring in 1873, when Mr. Gladetone's administration was remodelled. On the Liberals returning to power in April, 1880, he was appointed Secretary of State for War, in which office he established the territorial regimental system, revised the lists of officers, and applied to them rules for employment and retirement, similar to those which he had introduced into the navy. He also established regimental warrant officers, and improved the position of the noncommissioned officers. He was Secretary of State during the Egyptian campaign of 1882. On Dec. 16, 1882, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Gladstone, who had held that office jointly with the office of first Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Childers retired from this office on the defeat of the Government in June, 1885. In Jan. 1886, he was elected for South Edinburgh, and in Mr. Gladstone's short ministry held the post of Home Secretary. He was re-elected for South Edinburgh at the general election of 1886. Mr. Childers, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1868, is the author of pamphlests, on free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education. He has been the Chairman of the Great India Peninsula Railway Co., Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., and Director of the London and North Western Railway Co., London and County Bank, the Bank of Austriasia, and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. In 1850 Mr. Childers married Emily, third daughter of George I. A. Walker, Esq., of Norton, Worcestershire. (She died in 1875.) Mr. Childers married secondly on April 13, 1879, Katharine Ann, daughter of the late Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, and widow of Col. the Hon. Gilbert Elliot. "Men and Women of the Times."

Writing of him during Mr. Gladstone's last administration, a correspondent remarked:—Mr. Childers had been knocking at the door of Downing-street any time these thirty years, and what is more the door has been frequently opened to him. He is essentially a professional politician. He might, paraphrasing in advance the question of these latter-day times, "What shall we do with our boys" have asked and decided, "What shall we do with ourselves—with ourself, in fact?" The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, F. R. S., is the son of a Yorkshire clergyman, the late Rev. Eardley Childers of Cantley, and of the daughter of a Hereford baronet, Sir Culling Smith. He was born in the patrician atmosphere of Brook-street, in 1827, and was sent to Cambridge, where he graduated (14th Senior Optime) B.A., 1850, and M.A., 1857. Like Sir John Gorst, when a young man, Mr. Childers went South, and with the best, most patriotic motives, "left his country for his country's good." In the young Colony of Victoria he soon found something to do, serving the rising State as a member of its Government, holding the office of Commissioner of Trade and Commerce, and retired with a pension as compensation for disturbance, which he still holds. Returning to Englad, Mr. Childers set his eyes upon Westminister, and wooed Pontefract, which, however, would not respond. The borough was notoriously corrupt, and Mr. Childers, like the famed Sir Boyle Roche, "Smelt a rat and saw it flying in the air"; he "weed for" his opponent with a petition, succeeded in unseating him—this being in 1859, and in February, 1860, he achieved the object of his quest. Pontefract elected him now, and he continued to represent the constituency for a quarter of a century, until, in fact, he was engulfed in the wave of his own whisky Budget. At the General Election of 1885 Mr. Childers, who had culminated his services to the state by his appointment as Chamcellor of the Exchequer, paid the penalty of his own fatuity. Lord Randolph Churchill charged him with having attempted to "sweat the coinage," by taking a shilling off the hat half-sovereign; and he designated the Ministry generally as "a Government of Smashers." The Irish Members finally so effectually "washed their spears" in the fatal whisky proposal of the Finance Minister that his Budget was defeated, and the Government fell. Pontefract was indignant and showed its indignation in the practical manner aforesaid. Edinburgh came to the rescue, elected Mr. Childers for its Southern wing, and Mr. Gladstone, coming back to power on the back of the cow with the crumpled horn that Jesse drove, at once made his old friend Home Secretary. It was whilst Mr. Childers sat at the Home Office that the mob sacked the West-end. In his time Mr. Childers was a Lord of the Admiralty also Financial Secretary, also First Lord of the Admiralty, also Chancellor of the Duchy, also Secretary for War, as well as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Home Secretary. So that between his first appointment, in 8884, to his last, in 1886, a period of twenty-two years, this right hon. gentleman drew from the public treasury chest just over £40,000. He was also given a Conspicuous Service Pension. Mr. Childers has been twice married, and he has a son who served him as private secretary at the War Office, and who, having wisely joined the Army, has had no cause to regret his choice of a profession. "Dowb" may live in many names.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29.

10 p.m ... 73·3

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

6 a.m. ... 70·4
10 a.m. ... 75·3
2 p.m. ... 79·0
4 p.m. ... 78·4

"THE *Dabdaba Kaisari* of Bareily ascribes the the failure of the wrestling matches in that city to which wrestlers were invited from Lucknow, Lahore, Aligarh, Agra and other places far and wide to the prevailing scarcity." Our contemporary gravely adds:—"Corns are being sold at famine prices."

RUSSIA'S attitude towards Japan is described by a Yokohama correspondent as still threatening, and the arrival of the Rurik, which makes the Russian squadron by far the most powerful at present in the Pacific, must, he thinks, have a great moral effect in the delicate negotiations now in progress. "England is apparently content that Russia shall remain master of the seas out here, as the fine fleet gathered out here under Lord Rosebery's instructions has been so diminished that it could not meet the Russians without risk of annihilation. Count Inouye returning from Corea for a third time, proposes a joint control of the Peninsula by the Powers. To this proposal Russia is not likely to lend a ready ear, nor is the experience of the Powers in Egypt and Samoa of a nature to encourage joint intervention. Unless Russia's preparationsare aimless she is desirous of occupying Corea, although at the period of England's evacuation of Port Hamilton the Russian representative at Peking gave a most explicit guarantee that Russia would not occupy Corean territory under any circumstances whatever. But, as Mr. Curzon somewhere says, Englishmen who remember the official pledges as to Samarkand, Khiva, and Merv, may be pardoned if on this guarantee they maintain an attitude of sceptical reserve. A joint protectorate by Russia and Japan is for obvious reasons an impossibility. The only solution in sight is a decisive step by Russia, and that would bring matters to a crisis."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wachs, Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsetji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, Mr. Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Colonel A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Bhovandas Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Drs. Edward F. Underwood and Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

SEWERAGE AT FERGUSSON AND BAPTY ROADS.

The Corporation considered Standing Committee's resolution recommending sanction to the carrying out, on the gravitation system, of the sewerage of certain portions of the Fergusson Road and Chinchpoogly sewerage districts at a cost of Rs. 81,617, together with Rs. 6,500 for pipe sewer in Fergusson Road, and pipe sewer in Bapty Road, Rs. 5,455, or a grand total of Rs. 93,572, as provided at page 78 of the Loan Works Budget for 1895-96. Pending the raising of the said loan, the Corporation were further recommended to sanction the payment on account of these works of advances from loan and other available funds to be hereafter adjusted when the said loan had been so raised."

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the necessary sanction be given.

Colonel Mein said that he had no desire to object to the carrying out of sewerage work, but he wished to draw the attention of the Commissioner and the Cor

tee might consider necessary in order to effect an efficient control over the revenue from town duties.

THE WANT OF PUBLIC PARKS IN THE CITY.
A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the Corporation on the subject of providing one or more recreation grounds or parks in the city.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the report be approved and adopted; and that on the report and recommendation of the Standing Committee as to the means of providing for the cost, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the requisite outlay for filling in the Baboola Tank and its conversion into a public garden at a net cost not exceeding Rs. 2,05,200.

Dr. Viegas submitted that the committee was provided with a long list of open spaces in the several wards by the Executive Engineer, but there was only one open space to be found near the Mandvie ward, which was the most congested part of the city, and which required opening up more urgently than any other ward in the city. The committee were unanimous that the Baboola Tank, which was easily approached by three different wards which surrounded it, afforded the best site in the locality for its conversion into a park. It would cost two lakhs of rupees, which was, after all, not much, considering that the area of the tank, which was proposed to be filled up and converted into a park, was about fourteen thousand square yards.

Colonel Mein seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Dr. Cowasji said that he was always in favour of providing recreation grounds and parks for the use of the public, but this time he was sorry to say that he was disposed to agree to the proposal which involved such a heavy outlay. The "cutchra" and other important questions affecting the health of the town were looming in the near distance, and considering the fact that they had passed a resolution only the previous day committing themselves to an enormous expenditure in respect of the house-connections of the city, it was then incumbent upon them to postpone for the present the undertaking until same better time, when it would be convenient to arrange for its finances. (Hear, hear.) He accordingly moved as an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. C. Hewett seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that he was well acquainted with the Mandvie Ward, and had taken pains to consult many of the rate-payers of that ward, and they were all of opinion that if the tank was converted into a park it would not be a boon to them as it would serve simply as a resort for the loafers and vagabonds of the locality like the other gardens.) in the city. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Mr. Vincent said that the so-called recreation grounds were not resorted to by respectable citizens, but they were generally frequented by women of ill-fame and vagabonds of the city. He had been observing that in the case of the Northbrook and other gardens for the last three years, whenever he had gone there. The tank was surrounded by houses which were inhabited by people who never cared for such recreation grounds. If the tank was converted into a garden it would be a happy hunting ground for people living at Bhendi Bazar, and so much money would be actually wasted. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was surprised at the view taken by Mr. Vincent in the matter. Even Hyde Park was used by people of the class referred to by Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Vincent: Hyde Park is not visited only by people of that class.

Mr. Mehta: Hyde Park is a place where loafers and all sorts of people are to be found.

Mr. Vincent: Respectable people also go there.

Mr. Mehta: Quite so; if the police did their duty properly, they will be able to keep the place clear for respectable citizens only.

Mr. Vincent: We can't do that; we have no power.

Mr. Mehta: But there is a certain moral power which can be exercised by the police. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that these open spaces were not required so much for the people to resort to as so many healthy lungs to the locality, which was thus opened up.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that it was open even now because there was the tank.

Mr. Mehta said that it was not a very desirable thing to have a tank from a sanitary point of view. The committee had taken into consideration the various points and they had come to the conclusion that the tank was the best site to be converted into a park, and the Corporation ought, therefore, to give effect to their recommendation, which would not, after all, cost much, considering the advantage the inhabitants of the largest wards of the city would derive by it. (Applause.)

Mr. Unwalla: Then what becomes of the cutchra question.

Mr. Mehta sharply retorted that he did not think the Municipality would become bankrupt over the question. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. M. Sayani supported the original proposal of Dr. Viegas. He submitted that if the site was not availed of the Corporation would eventually have to pay a hundred or even two hundred rupees for a square yard of ground in such a congested locality like the Mandvie ward, where open pieces of ground were not to be had even for love or money. As long as human nature was human nature, the class of people referred to by Mr. Vincent would surely visit such parks or gardens. Not even that, but he (Mr. Sayani) went so far as to say that they would enter the compound of the Government House if that were kept open for public use and not guarded by policemen. (Loud laughter.) In conclusion, he said that if the Corporation wished to do justice to the ward, there was an excellent opportunity for them to do so; but if they did not, then he would say "salaam" for ever. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya spoke against the original proposal. He said that there was a suitable piece of ground even in the Mandvie ward which would cost about three-quarters of a lakh of rupees, if the Corporation were at all desirous to provide a recreation ground to the locality. Where was the necessity of having such an extensive garden at such a heavy price, which they could ill-afford to pay just at the present time, in the face of so many important measures which required their early attention.

Dr. Katrak supported the original motion on the ground that it was most desirable from a sanitary point of view to fill up the tank, as it was said that it was the source of the production of several diseases spread to the central and largest hospital—the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital—in the town. (Hear, hear.) Such an opportunity to fill up the tank would not frequently occur.

Mr. Bmanji Master rose to speak amidst the cries of "vote, vote," the house being seemingly disinclined to prolong the controversy. He, however, persisted to have his say on the subject, whether the House heard him or not. He said that he would oppose the filling in of the tank, which would make the water-logged city the more so, since one great source of the reception of such water would be removed from the centre of the town. (Laughter.) These tanks were also of great service at the time of fires in the city. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Mehta: It is insanitary.

Mr. Master asked how was it that it was not insanitary for so many years. How was it that it had now become so very insanitary as to require immediate filling in? Mr. Master ejaculated "oh, oh, oh." Why should it be converted into garden? (Loud Laughter). The idea of the Corporation was to have small gardens in different parts of the town like the Northbrook, Dick, and Bazar Gate gardens. One member, said that Hyde Park was infested with bad characters and he was simply surprised at that statement. It was one of the most respectable localities in London where even the Royalty went. To say that Hyde Park was a haunt for Vagabonds and roughs, both day and night, was something villainous. To his mind the best way out of the difficulty was to convert the roofs of houses in the Mandvie ward into so many gardens. (Laughter and cheers.)

Dr. Blaney proposed an adjournment of the debate.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday, the 13th proximo.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander, A L	Ferguson, J	Miles, W
AndradeThos Hy d	Gloose, K P	O'Leary, D J
Adms Madame M	Gort. A Th	O'Nally, A
Alagappacharry	Grunway, A	Paul, T W
Alber, A	Grando, Italia	Proctor, Mrs
Bodycut, J, Gr	Gratti, Sydney	Purvis, J E, Mrs
Bulgin, R J L D S	Hearn, E	Piorimman
Burby, D A	Hicks, E J, Mrs	Plate, T, Comyn
Berrovice, Rosa D	Hill, John, G	Pearson, M T
Brice, A C	Hopwood, Miss	Robertson, F J
Ballantine, A D B, Mrs	Hodgson, P E	Rowell, S
Cadell, K J, Miss	Hodson, T C	Rogers, Miss
Conroy, J T C, Dr	Holland, Percy	Saidan Sha
Cables, A W	Hutchins, Mrs	Schmidt, E
Cardis, F	Hill, M	Smith, Caley, S
Cooram, G H M, Major	Hudson, Herberts	Sotto, Constantine
Carow, A	Howard, W J	Stiphans, Kisolia
Culter, F F G	Ismay, William	Swin, J D
Dart, J M, Dr	Jennings, W H	Shastri, B R
DeSouza, Manoel	Jenny, Le-Sgt	Thorn, R Lee, Sergt
Dickens, F, Miss	Jones, A Aylward, Rev	Tryon, R, Mrs
D'Albu, E	Kapadia, B R	Tsernischenc o v a, Mlle Maca
Dyer, Mrs	Koufman, M	Thomas, Ladman,
Douglas, J F	Lane, E C, Mrs	Pte
Elliot, Umian, F	Leoling, Jules	Trontbeck, Miss
Elverson, J B, Surg-Major	Lennie, Geo	Thompson, Miss
Edmonds, S G	McKenzie, Florance, Mrs	Winchester, Mrs
Fox, Spencer, Mrs	Mansfeld, R W	William, S E, Stewart
Francis, F A	Merati, A G	William, Mr
	Mackay, J B, Capt	Weston, Miss

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Hindu community of Kashmir held a mass meeting at Srinagar last evening, when resolutions were passed congratulating the Maharajah on his being appointed Major-General in the British Army; and Babu Nilumber Mukerji, late Finance Minister of Kashmir, on his being elected Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

AT the invitation of his Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, Mark Twain, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and Mr. Smythe, left, last night, from the Colaba Station for Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train, and is expected to return here to-morrow morning.

YESTERDAY, there was a lively discussion at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, on the subject of providing one or more recreation grounds or parks in the city. Dr. Viegas moved a proposition to the effect that, according to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the subject, the Baboola Tank be filled up and converted into a park at a cost not exceeding two lakhs and eight thousand. Colonel Mein seconded the proposal, which was strongly supported by the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. R. M. Sayani. Messrs. Vincent, Barbhaya, Bomanji Master, Drs. Ismael Jan Mahomed, and Cowasji Hormusji were opposed to the filling up of the tank and converting it into a park on the ground that the Corporation could ill-afford the cost at a time when more pressing works required immediate attention. Mr. Vincent said that such parks were mainly resorted to by women of ill-fame and vagabonds. Mr. Mehta said that even Hyde Park was resorted to by this class of people. Besides on sanitary grounds it was advisable to fill up the tank, and the amount of two or even three lakhs of rupees was nothing when the question of the health of the public was concerned. Mr. Sayani said that so long as human nature was human nature it was in fitness of things that all classes of people visited parks or recreation grounds. If the Government House ground were open and not properly guarded, the objectionable class of people would not hesitate even to go there. He appealed in feeling terms to the good sense of the members to avail themselves of this golden opportunity to fill up the tank. It being past five o'clock, the debate was adjourned.

THE Wilson Line s. s. Congo, Captain F. W. Jones, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, brought as a cargo one hundred rock-snakes shipped at Karachi by Mohamed Baria, contractor. The snakes were landed on the pier head in the Prince's Dock, and were secured in gunny bags and dealwood boxes. They were removed in six labour carts to Stone Bunder, where they are exposed for sale. The twenty largest snakes measure from 13 to 15 feet, while others are from 7 to 10 feet long.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement, appearing in another column, of the sacred concert to be given in the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles and the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society to-morrow (Saturday), commencing at 5-15 p.m. A perusal of the programme, and the fact that all the arrangements have been made by Mr. Henderson, the gifted bandmaster of the R. I. R., shew that both vocal and instrumental music of a high order may be expected. We are asked to state that admission will be free, but an offertory will be made on behalf of the organ fund.

IN connection with the honours for the Chitral campaign, we hear that his Excellency the commander-in-Chief proposes to pay a graceful compliment to the Guides' Cavalry in acknowledgment of the brilliant services performed by the regiment. The Guides have long been desirous of returning to their old and original weapon the lance, but hitherto their applications have been unsuccessful. It is now Sir George White's intention to grant the distinction.

LAST year's outturn of Bengal opium was the worst on record, but the outlook for 1895-6 is reported to be even worse. Behar and Benares report a failure of the first and second sowings, and in the third they are not very successful. Malwa, moreover, only holds out hopes of a 10-anna crop. There is every likelihood, therefore, that the Government may have to reduce their sales.

THE season in Kashmir, as in the Punjab, has been unusally mild. As a native correspondent prettily puts it, "the palm trees and the narcissus are in flower: also the almond trees have budded"—almost six weeks before the due time. The greybeards of Srinagar say that unless a wet spring supervenes, the summer in the valley will be unhealthy.

THE *Madras Diocesan Record* is sorry to learn that the Rev. J. Stovin Lister, M.A., who came out from England as Chaplain on the Madras Railway in April last, has been obliged through ill-health to seek permission to resign his appointment on medical certificate. Mr. Lister leaves in March, by which time, it is hoped, another clergyman may arrive to take his place.

THE Gold Mining Companies on the Kolar Field have promised some Rs. 200 a month towards the provision of a clergyman to minister to their employees. It is hoped also that local subscriptions from Superintendents and other officers on the Field may realise another Rs. 100 a month, and that a clergyman may shortly be obtained from England for this charge.

THE Rev. A. H. Arden, M.A., Honorary Secretary, C.M.S., Madras, has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the accident which he met with in September last, and has been advised by the Doctors, says *The Madras Diocesan Record*, to take a change to Europe. He will probably therefore leave Madras in April, when it is likely that the Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, M.A., who has been acting as Secretary for Mr. Arden, will continue to act in that capacity until the return of the Rev. E. Sell, B.D., in October next.

THE Government of Madras has directed the publication in the Fort St. George and Ganjam District *Gazettes* of the following Notification:—"Under Section 143 (i), Chapter VII. of Act I of 1882, the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, his Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that emigrants proceeding from Ganjam to Calcutta shall not travel by the land route until such time as the extension of the East Coast Railway shall have connected it with the railway systems running into Calcutta."

AT present endeavours are being made, with every prospect of success, to start a Lacrosse Club in Colombo. The growing popularity of the game at home and the fact of its interest from a spectacular point of view are in favour of the proposal. Colonel Savage has interested himself in the proposed Club as well as members of the 'Socker and Hockey Clubs from which just the right sort of members will be recruited. Twelve players a side are required for a full team, but, as in football, an enjoyable game may be played with less.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CRAIGIE, Highland Light Infantry, will officiate this summer as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters during Colonel Jeffreys' absence.

COLONEL REGINALD HART, Director of Military Education, succeeds Brigade-General Pearson, in the command of the Belgaum District. Colonel Hutchinson, now commanding the troops in Chitral, will probably come into Colonel Hart's appointment, Major Watson, officiating until his services are available.

THE open Championship Polo Tournament at Lucknow has been abandoned, the executive considering that an entry of four teams was not sufficient to make a start with. No doubt it would not have been a representative competition this year: but everything must have a beginning—as the poet says—and next season if players had come to look upon the event as a fixture its prospects might have changed. Now, however, the idea, an excellent one in itself, has been discredited, and it will be difficult hereafter to resuscitate it.

THE Commissary-General of Transport leaves Calcutta on Saturday for Rangoon, in connection with the revised scheme now before the Government of India for the reorganisation of Regimental Transport in Burma.

CANTONMENT Sanitation has been a burning question at Bangalore since the arrival of the special officer deputed by the Government of India, Surgeon-Major R. Ross. The Municipality is to hold a meeting on Thursday to discuss a portion of the proposed scheme of improvement, which is nothing less than a Sanitary revolution. Bangalore will thus be the first Cantonment to come under the recent Resolution of the Government of India dated the 26th October, promulgated as a result of matter discussed at the Indian Medical Congress. The Cantonment certainly requires drastic reform in this direction.

THE marriage is announced of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the mother of the Duchess of Marlborough, to a gentleman named Belmont. Mrs. Vanderbilt divorced her husband a year ago. The family strongly opposed the marriage, and Mr. Vanderbilt is so distressed that his health has broken down.

THE Rangoon District Magistrate on Monday discharged Professor Zio Payne, the workman charged with killing a Burman whose body was found under the stage of the Assembly Rooms, holding that the death of the native was due to an accident.

THERE are some signs at last of the much-desired break in the weather. Abnormal heat has been experienced over Baluchistan and North-West India during the past few days. Thus at Quetta on Saturday the maximum rose to 70° or 20° higher than usual; and on Sunday at Murree the maximum recorded was 62° or 17° higher than the normal. At Simla, also on Sunday, the maximum rose to 55° or 10° above the normal. Almost equally excessive temperatures were recorded at several plains stations. This excessive temperature is due to the clearness of the atmosphere, which permits the free ingress of the sun's rays—the temperature in the sun at Simla on Sunday having been 127°—and to the absence of rain, which has been allowing the earth's surface to heat up. But it may be hoped that these unusual readings herald a change approaching, as the latest telegram about the weather speaks of a deepish depression over the Indus Valley and of rain in Baluchistan, holding out hopes of rainfall extending to North-West India.

IT is a good indication of the position that Lucknow now holds as a racing centre, writes a contemporary that a special train left Calcutta on Monday night with 108 horses and ponies destined to take part in the coming meeting. Who could have dreamt a few years ago that such a development of racing would ever be possible in any up-country station! The institution of the Civil Seraice Cup laid the foundations of Lucknow's pre-eminence in Turf matters, and the management of Captain Apthorp has crowned the edifice. But the two annual meetings have now grown into such big affairs that they seem to be outrunning the ordinary capacities of amateur management, and those who would see Lucknow continue to hold the position it has attained must be asking themselves already what is to happen after Captain Apthorp.

ABOUT the middle of May last, some armed dacoits entered the village of Kameja, about 8 miles from Halla, pillaged the house of a Bania, named Dayalmal, and after severely wounding his brother made away with booty worth between 10,000 to 12,000 rupees. Enquiries were made by the authorities and at last seventeen dacoits were arrested and tried by the First Class Magistrate of Halla, who committed them all to the Sessions Court of Hyderabad. The trial of the accused in the Sessions Court commenced on the 2nd instant and was concluded last week. All the accused were represented (except three) by Messrs. Padshah and Asanmal of Karachi, and two other pleaders of Hyderabad, and the prosecution on behalf of the Crown was conducted by Mr. Chubarmal, Public Prosecutor. Judgment was delivered by the Sessions Judge on the 18th instant. He acquitted the three accused who were unrepresented and convicted the rest, sentencing three of them to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, nine others to transportation for 10 years, and the remaining two to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Governor of South Australia, has been reconsidering his decision not to countenance racing, and has consented to become a patron of the Jockey Club, and will attend the races in January.

A SEOUL telegram to Japan papers states that a party of Coreans has violently assaulted some Russians at a place called Hamekiong-do, and that the Russian authorities have ordered a detachment of troops to the frontier ro be ready for emergencies.

AT the annual Athletic Tournament and sports of the Rawalpindi circle, which lasted four days, the first prize whit shield was won by the Gujrat Mission team, the 2nd by Gujrat Board team, the 3rd by the Sialkot District team.

M. DOUMER, the French Minister of Finances (a Rome correspondent writes), has arrived in Milan for a short visit.

A LAW case which has lasted 300 years has again come on for hearing in a Bavarian Court. It is waged between the market community of Burgtnn, at Unterfranken, in Bavaria, and the Lords of Thungen. The case was commenced on the 21st of June, 1595, when the legal advisers of this community appeared before the legal tribunal which then held its sitting in Speier, against the Lords of Thungen, for a sum of two millions of marks, as owners of a forest of noble oaks and beech trees. Century by century death thinned the ranks on each side, but others took up the cause, and when the case came on for trial the other day matters seemed as fresh as ever. It is hoped, however, that the 21st of June, 1896, will see the last of this venerable suit.

TRAINING for the stage—at least for the melodramatic stage—in America appears to involve no trifling ordeal. Mr. David Belasco, the dramatist and manager, who, if we mistake not, is a near relative of the late Mr. David James, claims to have prepared for her profession Mrs. Carter, a lady who has won favour from American playgoers, and he has given the New York public a description of his system of instruction. "First," he says, I "took Mrs. Carter in hand and started her with the body exercise, to limber the ankles, knees, wrists, and all the joints." Then I instructed her in the rough exercise, showing her how to fall down, without hurting face or body, on a mattress, on rugs, on the bare floor, forward, sideways, backward." Finally, after courses of voice cultivation, chinning, emotions and passions, and Shakespeare, "I would struggle with her around the room, slap her in the face, dash her against the wall, throw her over, and stamp on her. That ended her training." An American critic observes that it is astonishing that it did not also "end" Mrs. Carter.

THE British merchants at Yokohama, a correspondent says, are divided amongst themselves. Thus while the Manchester people are complaining that Japan is now manufacturing cotton goods, it is remarkable that other English firms sell cotton spinning machinery to the Japanese and provide them with experts to instruct them in the processes of manufacture. Hitherto Japan has had to buy her ships abroad, mostly in England, but the Hochishimbun discloses an arrangement whereby at no very distant date Japan will not only do her own ship-building, but probably compete with England. The paper states that arrangements have been some to for the establishment of a steel foundry by the Armstrong Company, of England, on the following terms:

1st—The material shall for the present be imported from England.

2nally—Of the workmen to be employed, 20 per cent shall be brought from England and 80 per cent shall be Japanese.

3rdly—When a new arm is invented in England, it shall be manufactured at the works in Japan.

4thly—For a stated number of years, the Japanese Government shall give a fixed subsidy to the Company.

5thly—On the expiration of the period during which the Company receives a subsidy, the works shall be sold to the Japanese Government.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

MEETING OF CALCUTTA MILLOWNERS.

At a meeting called on Monday, at the request of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to consider Sir James Westland's bill, the following mills were represented: the Victoria Cotton Mills, Garden Reach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Empress of India Cotton Mills, Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Bowreah and Goosery Cotton Mills. Mr. McLaren Morrison presided, and in opening the meeting, made the following remarks. The objection to the amendment, he said is that it will be detrimental to the true interests of Lancashire and India alike. It will encourage hand-loom weaving to such an extent that it will damage power-loom weaving, both in Lancashire and in this country. By the exemption of all yarns from taxation, it will encourage the importation of the finer yarns to the detriment of the cotton mill industry of this country, as only the coarser counts of yarn can be spun from Indian cotton, and the geographical position of India is against her importing American cotton advantageously. The proposal will be dangerous from a political point of view, as natives' minds fail to see the justice of Lancashire yarn being imported duty free and Lancashire cloth only paying 3½ per cent. duty, whereas all woollen manufactures and other goods have to pay 5 per cent. duty. Natives wish to know if India is to be ruled by Lancashire for its own particular benefit in violation of the impartiality of the British rule, which was one of the features of the Queen's Proclamation when she became Empress of India. The original suggestion of the Indian millowners was, that English cloth made from 20s and under, and 20s bundled yarn and under, be exempted from taxation, excising Indian-made cloth from 20s and over and bundled yarn over 20s. It granted all that Lancashire demanded, which was the abolition of protection on Indian cotton goods as it placed cotton manufactures of both countries on exactly the same footing, and should therefore be adopted by Government, otherwise serious consequences will result. The opposition of some importers of piece-goods to the proposal is owing entirely to the fear that the abolition of duty made from 20s, and under may create a demand for coarse cloth to the injury of the finer descriptions of piece-goods in which they have done business for some years past, and which are known in the market under tickets or trade-marks, belonging to the said importers. If the Finance Minister found he had a large surplus, it ought to be devoted to reducing the import duties 1 per cent. all round, not to the benefit of Lancashire alone; for fair trade demands that a special manufacturer should not receive a subsidy from a Government whose boast it is, that its aim is to be an impartial and just Government of all classes over which it rules.

After a full discussion of the effect of the proposed legislature on the cotton mill industry in India, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Morrison and seconded by Mr. Guzdar, "that this meeting recommends that the original advice contained in Mr. McLaren Morrison's resolution of the 21st December be adopted by Government, as it grants all we ask Lancashire asked, for protection on cloth made in India." This was carried. Mr. Hamilton, representing the Garden Reach Mills, and Mr. R. D. Mehta, representing the Empress of India Cotton Mills, added the following note: "We have not supported the above resolution, because, in our opinion, the local cotton industry will not be adversely affected by the proposed legislation, and therefore we do not see that there is any occasion for our expressing an opinion for or against."

PROTEST OF THE CAWNPORE CHAMBER.

In addition to the telegram despatched to the Government of India, which has been already published, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have forwarded to the Government of these provinces, a longer protest against the measures proposed by Government for dealing with the cotton duties question. This representation runs as follows:—

The Chamber beg to place on record an emphatic protest against the further proposed sacrifice of the commercial interest of India to the exigencies of Home party politics. It quite appreciates the reforces which have induced politicians to endeavour to fulfil, regardless of right or justice, reckless understandings made when out of office, with a view to gain the sufferages of a powerful section of the British electorates. It would be difficult to expose more thoroughly than has Sir James Westland the energy and unscrupulousness displayed by Manchester in its efforts to cripple the cotton industry in this country, but the Indian public are entitled to look to the Viceroy's Council to act up to the responsibilities which they have accepted and to endeavour to safeguard the interests and welfare of this Empire against such machination, political and commercial.

As it, however, appears clear that Government are determined to carry out the mandates of the Home authorities, it is probable that no good purpose would be served by dwelling furher on this phase of the question. I am therefore directed to solicit attention to the statement made by the Finance Minister and to certain of the provisions of the proposed Cotton Duties Act, 1896:—

(a) Sir James Westland says, that it is believed that the improvement in the financial position warrants Government sacrificing some 50 lakhs per annum of its income. The Chamber can hardly believe such to be the case in the light of the fact that throughout the country, practically all original works have been stopped, the income of the spending departments reduced to a minimum, the estimates for necessary annual repairs and maintenance of buildings and other public works, in many cases entirely withdrawn, owing, it is stated, to financial pressure.

(b) Again the Finance Minister makes light of the effect of a tax of 3½ per cent. on cloth while he must be well aware that competition is so keen and profits cut so fine now-a-days that a margin of 3½ per cent. makes all the difference between its being worth while to carry on a business or abandon it. In fact, in this part of the country, steam power-looms hardly hold their own against hand-weaving. Two Cawnpore mills have abandoned weaving in Agra; it is understood the power-looms are standing idle, and the Bengal mills have done no weaving to any extent for many years past. The fact that approximately two-thirds of the cotton cloth produced in India is made on hand-looms, disposes of the statement that hand-weaving does not enter into competition with power-looms.

(c) Part I., Excise, para, 6, defines that, "goods are said to be produced within the meaning of this section when they are issued out of the premises of the mill." From the nature of the business carried on in mills in these provinces, such a provision would prove to be unworkable and to cause loss and inconvenience. For instance, after cloth comes from the loom, it is not as is the custom of Bombay and Lancashire, necessarily, or as rule, packed in bale at all; in many cases it is issued to washermen who take it to their villages to be bleached on being returned, it is again sent out to be dyed, or it may be made up into floor-cloths, tents, uniforms, police clothing or a hundred other thigs. Again, imported cotton goods, such as Turkey red cloth, khaki drill, &c., are often stored in the same godown as cloth of local manufacture. To quote one instance of the difficulty that would arise under the bale register system, what excise would be leviable on a bale the outer fold of which was made of imported khaki drill, the inner fold of bleached pawkeem drill, and the intermediate fold of the hand made cloth. As stated in the Chamber's telegram, the difficulty would be met by the levy of excise on the production of cloth of the looms as taken from the weavers' wages sheets, and the Chamber trust that Government may accept this view.

(d) With the exception of the alternative proposal made by the Bombay Millowners Association that the excise duties should be assessed "ad valorem," instead of on weight, the Chamber beg to urge that the cotton manufacturing industry in these provinces differs from that of Bombay in one important respect. An "ad valorem" excise would suit those of the weaving districts in the Bombay Presidency who sell their goods, i.e. a certain amount of size or finish is put on the production over and above what is actually necessary so that a piece of cloth weighing 6lb, may contain only 4lb. of yarn. The extent to which this sizing is carried, does not approached anywhere near the adulteration which common in Lancashire goods, much of which contain about equal quantities of yarn and size, and consequently an excise on weight brings in the whole piece, whereas an excise on value touches only what is after all the essentiai requirement. Whilst therefore in the case of Bombay excise levied on value is a reasonable request, the method is not suited to this part of the country and the excise levied should be on the total weight of cloth, actually made from month to month rather than excise on the real value of cloth sold from day to day. Market rates fluctuate daily, discounts also vary, and therefore it would be practically impossible to fair upon a satisfactory unit of value from day to day for each of the many different descriptions of cloth made.

(e) The present Act will undoubtedly give a great stimulus to pure spinning mills and to handlooms, weaving at the expense of weaving mills, many of which will undoubtedly find it better to stop the looms and confine their operation to the manufacture of yarns for the use of hand weavers, thus transferring to Manchester an industry that might under more considerate treatment become one of the most important in these provinces.

THE deputation from the Bombay Millowners Association has arrived in Calcutta to lay their case before the Government of India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 30.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H G Carnegy assumed charge on the 10th inst, before office hours, of the duty to which he was appointed by Government Notification No 93, dated the 6th idem

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to suspend the lien on his appointment in the British service of Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel, whose service have been transferred to the Navanagar State, and to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhai Thakur to be third grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji to be fourth grade Depy Asst Political Agent; and Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodharas to be fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent

Captns H D Merewether and J Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiswar, on the 21st inst

Lieut H F Jacob, acting Second in Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, is granted furlough for one year from the 1st April 1896

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Dadabhai Dinshaw and Pheroz Hoshang Dastur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Presidency Magistrate Bombay, on the 20th inst

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Capt C A Brown all the powers conferred and conferrible by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the first class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi river

Azam Waman Raojee Rajwade, acting Head Karkun, taluka Javli in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1883, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Capt W F Wal-he and Mr C N Hall respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Governor, Government Workhouse Bombay on the 7th Nov 1895

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of Sec 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, acting Mahalkari, petha Malcolmpeth in the district of Satara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Kopargaon, Nevasa and Shevgaon

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Islampur in the Satara Dist on the 20th inst

Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal and Mr W A Dubois respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Rajputana Malwa and Ratlam Ujjain Railways, on the 15th inst

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Ahmedabad, Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta, second class Subordinate Judge of Dholka, who has been deputed by the Dist Judge, with the previous sanction of the High Court, under sec 23 of the Act, to the Court of the Subordinate Juge of Ahmedabad for the purpose of assisting that Subordinate Judge, with the Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

H E the Governor in Coudcil is further pleased under Sec 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest, within the Local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Court of Dholka, Rao Saheb Harilal Kirparam Pandia, second class Subordinate Judge of Viramgam, who has been empowered by the Dist Judge under Sec 37 of the Act, to perform the duties of the Judge of the Dholka Court, during the temporary absence of the Subordinate Judge of Dholka, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

In continuation of Government Notification No 722, dated the 28th Jan 1896, H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 to appoint Mr Dandekar Vinayakrao Mallar to be a Special Magistrate in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee pending further orders, and to invest him, within the limits of the above Cantonments, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with additional powers, specified

Mr Mudliar will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested in such cases only as may be referred to him by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Sale, I C S, Asst Collr, Poona, was allowed furlough on medical certificate from 6th Oct to 12th Dec 1895, both days inclusive

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint until further orders Surgn-Major J Crimmin, V C, to officiate as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay vice Surgn-Major F F Maconochie, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India

Under the provisions of Sec 8 of the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and with reference to Govt Notification No 2779 A, dated 14th Sept 1887, Haji Mahomed Meleine is appointed a (Honorary) Protector of pilgrims for the port of Karachi vice Mr Saleh Mahammad Umar Dosal, deceased

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W V Soudamore, R E, reverts to Assist Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 15th Dec 1895, but will continue to hold charge of the Dharwar Irrigation Dist until further orders

Mr E O Mawson, Ex-Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverts to Assist. Engr 1st grade with effect from the 23rd Dec 1895, but will continue to officiate as Ex-Engr, Satara during the absence of Mr F B Maclaran, Ex-Engr, 1st grade on privilege leave or until further orders

MISCELLANEOUS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Appellate Side)

Under the provisions of Sec 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the Dist and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Ahmednagar Dist for the annual vacation of six weeks from 20th April to 31st May 1896, both days inclusive

The District Judge of Satara extended the privilege leave for one month from the 6th Dec 1895 granted to Rao Saheb Waman Narayan Rahurkar, Subordinate Judge of Vita and Dahivadi, and notified by the High Court in its Notification dated 3rd Jan 1896, by twenty-four days.

Under the provisions of Sec 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the Civil Courts in the district of Nasik for the annual vacation of six weeks from Wednesday the 8th April till Tuesday the 19th May 1896 inclusive

The Dist Judge of Ratnagiri granted one month's privilege leave to Rao Bahadur Vithal Valkunath Wagle, first class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, commencing from the 17th Jan 1896.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shankar Appaji Degavahar has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Dist Judge's Court, Sholapur-Bijapur, during the absence of Mr Swamirao Ramchundra on leave or pending further orders

Mr Gop

READERS AND WRITERS.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE "PROBLEM" NOVEL.

In the course of an article on "The Anti-Marriage League" in the January "Blackwood," Mrs. Oliphant speaks out very plainly on the subject of the theories regarding the relations of the sexes which are set forth in some recent novels.

"It will be long, I hope (writes Mrs. Oliphant) before English novels reach the same universal eminence of scandal as those of France. But there is too strong a current setting that way to be overlooked or neglected, and there is in the Scandal a still more oppressive element than in that of France. For in France the pure woman is still a being to be surrounded with every reverence and respect, whereas in the last new development of English fiction, that character has undergone a complete and extraordinary transformation, and it is the indulgence of passion, not the restraint of it, which is considered to be specially characteristic of purity." . . . The disposition to place what is called the Sex-question above all others as the theme of fiction has gradually acquired the importance of a "party pris . . . What is now freely discussed as the physical part of the question, and treated as the most important, has hitherto been banished from the lips of decent people, and as much as possible from their thoughts; but is now freely given forth as the favourite subject for the chatter of girls, who, no doubt, in a great number of cases, know nothing about what they are talking of, and therefore are more or less to be pardoned for following a hideous fashion which has the never-exhausted charm of shocking and startling everybody around. . . . This is what the Young Person, the thought of whom put a bridle on the jaws of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Grant Allen for a certain period of their career, has come to, under their enlightening labours."

At least this is what the alarmed spectator is tempted to believe, but Mrs. Oliphant thinks the captive of Mr. Hardy, Mr. Allen, and Miss Dowie is not, after all, the Kings daughter, in whose safety the welfare of the race is concerned, but in reality only "one Ignorance, a gipsy wench ever ready for mischief, who has bewildered the intelligence of all ages."

Mrs. Oliphant confesses that she is at a loss to know for what audience Mr. Hardy intends his last work. Jude the Obscure, which she stigmatises as being a book the tendency of which is shameful throughout. She supposes that Mr. Hardy deceived by a simplicity which clings to genius, ingeniously believed that it was the worse part of Tess which, in that book, brought him fame.

This, Perhaps, explains, or partially explains, the tremendous downfall of the present book, which, by following "Tess," accentuates its own grossness, indecency, and horror. . . . There may be book more disgusting, more impious as regards human nature, more foul in detail, in those dark corners where the amateurs of filth find garbage to their taste; but not, we repeat, from any Master's hand. . . . We rather think that the author's object must be, having glorified women by the creation of Tess, to show, after all, what destructive and ruinous creatures they are, in general circumstances and in every development, whether brutal or refined. . . . The picture altogether of the country lasses at their outdoor work is more brutal in depravity than anything which the darkest slums could bring forth. . . . It is the women who are the active agents in all this unsavoury imbroglio: the story is carried on, and life is represented as carried on, entirely by their means. The men are passive, suffering, rather good than otherwise, victims of these and of fate. . . . I have said that is not clear what Mr. Hardy's motive is in the history of Jude; but on reconsideration, it becomes more clear that it is intended as an assault on the stronghold of marriage, which is now beleaguered on every side. The motto is, "The letter killeth"; and I presume this must refer to the fact of Jude's early and unwilling union to Arabella, and that the lesson the novelist would have us to learn is, that if marriage were not exacted, and people were free to form connections as the spirit moves them, more of these complications would have occurred, and all would have been well. . . . Mr. Hardy's solution of the great insoluble question of what is to be the fate of children in such circumstances brings this nauseous tragedy suddenly, and at a stroke, into the regions of pure farce.

The eldest of the three children, being satisfied that he and the others are a burden hangs the others and then hangs himself.

Mr. Grant Allen, Mrs. Oliphant proceeds, is a very different person from Mr. Hardy to deal with:—

He is not a man of genius, but a professor of literature, whose crow up on his hill-top—which is very like the lesser mount to which cock-crowing is habitual—is rather an outcry to burst the bosom of the gallant bird who makes it than to arouse the world. We must, however, make haste to vindicate that gallant bird by acknowledging that his dunghill is constructed on the best sanitary principles, and that there is no nastiness, scarcely even an evil smell to it, which is a great recommendation in one way, though perhaps in another an additional danger.

Having dealt at some length with The Woman Who did and Mrs. Dowie's Gallia, Mrs. Oliphant concludes:—

"The object of these writers is no longer veiled over. It is plain and clear. It is supposed to be a thing to be played with, laughed at, encouraged for the sake of conversation as a lively subject on which there is always something to be said? So far as this goes, its effect already has been most unmistakable. The conversation of the drawing room is already most sensibly affected. Things are discussed freely and easily which it would a few years ago have been a shame to mention or to think of. Is this what we desire? Have we come really to the point of considering whether to kill off the children, or to drag them about the world after their mother and her lover, or lovers, is the best means of providing for their welfare? and to decide that purity is best preserved by the transfer, upon any caprice, of the bond between men and women from one to another, instead of being held fast by that steadfast union of two against all external cares and difficulties which has hitherto been the foundation of society? If we have come so far as this, it is perhaps better that it should be fully recognised and understood. But if not, let us consider seriously what is the tendency of all this froth of literature; whether it is well to give it the force of a popular movement, and to afford our sanction of the modest and the dutiful, to all the indecencies of a creed which puts foremost and prominent as the chief fact of life, for discussion and display, that which even the savage keeps more or less private to himself, and which the sacredness and mystery wherein the wonderful origins of life are instinctively shrouded, preserve alone from its natural resemblance to the traffic of the lower creation. We are not beasts but men. It may be some times that the beasts are better, more faithful and honest, than men; but yet to copy them cannot be an advantage to any higher development. Besides, they have a great advantage over us in the fact that their children are used for food, or otherwise naturally and simply disposed of without any responsibility on their part—which is a safeguard we have not yet come to, notwithstanding that Mr. Hardy has certainly suggested a way.

Messrs. Sampson Low are on the point of issuing a new and cheap edition of Mr. Stanley's story of his experiences in the first Ashanti campaign, twenty-one years ago. More properly speaking, it is to appear for the first time as a separate volume. Its republication will be opportune. In a previous edition it was printed in one volume, with the account of the Abyssinian campaign. The two narratives are now to be published separately under the respective titles of Coomassie and Magdala. They are to appear in the popular series of Travel and Adventure, which was started by Messrs. Sampson Low about a year ago, and which now contains eight volumes, including Father Ohrwalder's account of his captivity in the Soudan, General Butler's Great Lone Land, and Oliver Wendell Holmes's One Hundred Days in Europe. The volumes are published at half-a-crown.

In a few days Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish a work which among other subjects of interest will contain some curious records of the last war—eighty to eighty-three years ago—between the United States and the "Old Country" which gave them birth. This will be Mr. Norway's History of the Post Office Packet Service, which we first mentioned some weeks ago. For nearly a century and a half the Post Office kept a fleet of more than fifty armed vessels. From the year of the Revolution to 1823, the Post Office kept up its own sea service with Falmouth as headquarters for its fleet. During the American War of 1812–1815, these armed ships fought more than thirty fights with American privateers. And next Friday the same publishers will bring out Mr. Edmund Sheridan Purcell's Life of Cardia Manning, with portaits.

Messrs. Hutchinson have an interesting project in hand. This is a book of Savage Club papers, which is to be issued in two or three months. With their immense variety of personal experience in all walks of life and in all quarters of the globe, the writers of books, the journalists, the artists (including the musicians and actors) could turn out volumes of the most interesting and lively description. The Savages are we fear, the last of the Bohemians. A few years more, and perhaps they may become as respectable as the Carlton—a destiny not to be thought of without painful feelings. The volume is, we believe, to be illustrated by the Savage Artists, some of whom have snatched glory at the cannon's mouth. Which reminds us that since the days of Edmond O'Donovan, the famous Correspondent of "The Daily News," the Savage Club has been the favourite home of the "war journalist" (including his brother craftsman, the war artist). O'Donovan, when he was put up at the Savage for (membership, gave an address in the Turkoman desert, somewhere about Merv. His portrait, in Turkoman cap, coat, long boots, and curved sword, graces the walls of that most hospitable and unconventional club. The Savage papers are to be edited by Mr. J. E. Muddock.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been either steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the barie gradients are slight. Winds at Karachi and Bhuj exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Jeypore, Karachi, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra, and the minimum in considerable to large excess at Bhuj, Raipur, Akola, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Coimbatore, and the lowest 44° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Negapatam. Light rain has fallen at Masulipatam. An area of low pressure lies over Sind, and the weather there and to the westward of that province is unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy. The weather to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

Thursday's observations:—The slight depression noticed over Punjab yesterday still exists, though now very slight. The second depression which lay over Behar has reached Central Bengal, while the reports show that a fresh and apparently deepish depression is now crossing Baluchistan. The readings are highest in Central India, Bombay and the Deccan. Winds are extremely variable in direction and are generally light or moderate in force, but at Murree the force is increasing quickly. The temperature has changed considerably, but generally irregularly. The mean temperature is below the normal average over the west and centre of the Peninsula, Burma and Assam, and above normal elsewhere. Snow has fallen in Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and light rain at Rawalpindi, Dehradun, Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Chaibassa, and several stations in North, Central and East Bengal and in Assam. The approaching depression will probably occasion further showers of rain on the plains, and snow on the hills of North-West India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·960
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·4
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, ENE, E, ESE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	177

* From midnight to midnight.

THE "HOUSE OF MERCY" IN MADRAS.

The Honorary Joint-Secretaries have issued the following circular regarding the proposed House of Mercy for the Diocese of Madras, and ask for help in the shape of Church Offertories or Grants, and Personal Subscripiions or Donations:—

A Committee was formed some time ago, with the approval of the Lord Bishop, and under the presidency of the Venerable the Archdeacon, to consider the question of the establishment of a Diocesan House of Mercy in Madras. The Committee, after carefully considering the great need of such an institution, decided upon the following recommendations:—

(1) That a House of Mercy or Home be started for European and Eurasian women when the sum of Rs. 15,000 has been collected.

(2) That the Home be under the management of Ladies specially trained in England for the work.

(3) That the Home be a Diocesan Institution.

(4) That a Finance Committee be formed with the Bishop as President, the Archdeacon as Vice-President, and the Clergy in the City of Madras in charge of European and Eurasian Congregations as members; with power to add other Clergy and Laymen to their number.

Acting on these suggestions, and by special request the Lord Bishop wrote to the Secretary of the Church Penitentiary Association in London, with a view to ascertaining whether the Society would be willing to co-operate in the establishment of a House of Mercy in Madras. In reply the Secretary wrote, "If we can assist Your Lordship in any way, in either establishing or maintaining a Home or Refuge in your Diocese, we shall be very pleased to do so."

The Bishop has appointed the Rev. W. Scott and the Rev. R. J. Brandon to be Joint-Secretaries for the purpose of preparing a scheme for the establishment of the Madras Diocesan House of Mercy, and to collect the sum of Rs. 15,000, for which appeal is now made.

The objects of the proposed scheme is threefold; namely, preventive, curative, and protective. Preventive—that is, to rescue girls who are in circumstances of temptation. Curative—that is, to bring fallen women, who may be willing to come, into the House of Mercy where they will be lovingly trained for higher and better things. Protective—that is, to help and guard the penitents on leaving the House of Mercy by finding them employment, and affording them the consciousness of having friends who regard them with love and sympathy.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE following letter has been addressed to "Truth":—

"Private. "Lothbury, London.

"SIR,—I venture to ask your assistance under peculiar circumstances. I have devised a scheme which if successfully carried out will make millions of money for us both, and all that I require is a comparatively small sum to enable me to put it into execution. Briefly, I propose to charter a ship for the purpose of picking up the African cable in mid-ocean. This being done, will 'tap' it and my operators on board will proceed to distribute the most alarming news throughout Europe. African stocks will immediately fall to the lowest prices, upon which our agents in London will buy freely for the rise. Having repaired the cable, we will drop it back into its bed, and returning to England, retire with our fortunes made. It may be added that it would be almost impossible to trace the matter to us.—Faithfully yours,

"UNSCRUPULOUS SPECULATOR."

* * * * *

The crisis has evidently developed a new crime. This other letter has also been addressed to the same paper:

"House of Commons.

"Sir,—The Americans are desirous of driving us out of America, the French of driving us out of Egypt, the Germans of driving us out of Africa, and the Russians of driving us out of India. As the Nations are apparently combined to bring these objects about, it is necessary that we should be guided in the crisis by men of known ability. As we are immensely rich, I propose that terms be arranged with President Kruger and General Joubert—the one to undertake the office of Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the other to be Commander-in-Chief of our Forces until the crisis is passed. Oom Paul at the Foreign Office would soon compel the nations to treat us with respect whilst General Joubert, in case of the emergency arising, might be entirely relied upon to put our enemies to the rout. As regards the British fleet, might I suggest that the Mikado of Japan be asked to lend us the services of his Admiral in return for a substantial consideration?—Yours faithfully,

"M.P."

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,885 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,819 12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,779 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,910 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,131 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	7,07,925 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,779 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL —£800,000
RESERVE FUND —£325,000
HEAD OFFICE:
HASTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not up to Rs. 1,00,000
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND... ... £169,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,99,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
G. FIEVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).
ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
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BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

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Hairdresser, &c.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

S. & H. HARRIS.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach.**

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PARIS

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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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all most beautiful women use

CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:

« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.

Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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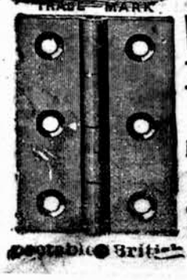

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A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

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In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights. A most artistic production, Rs. 450.

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Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement. Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.

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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

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Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes. Rs. 3,500.

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DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

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In Capsuled Bottles only.

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From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand. Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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